THE AMERICAN BOOK TRADE JOURNAL

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Vol. XXIII., No. 18.

NEW YORK, May 5, 1883.

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Besides the story which gives the title ("John's Alive; or, The Bride of a Ghost"), the book contains Recollections of the Florida Campaign against the Seminole Indians, in which he participated. Here his humor shows to good advantage—the funny fellows, Patrick Fagan and Phelim O'Brien, often making the reader laugh outright, even when his sympathies are with the soldiers in their hardships.

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

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I.

THE ENGLISH NOVEL, AND THE PRINCIPLE OF ITS DEVELOPMENT.

By Sidney Lanier, author of "The Science of English Verse," "The Boys' Froissart," etc. 1 vol. crown 8vo, \$2.

Mr. Lanier inquires, "What is that special relation of the novel to modern man, by virtue of which it has become a paramount literary form?" In answering the query, he traces the growth of human personality from Æschylus, through Plato, Socrates, the contemporary Greek mind, through the Renaissance, Shakspere, Richardson, and Fielding, down to Dickens and to George Eliot, in whom the numerous threads are gathered into one. The portion of the work directly concerned with the modern novel is very largely devoted to a critical, yet loving, study of the last-named author and her works, accompanied by copious extracts. The book is in all respects fresh and enjoyable, and discusses the latest problems of literature as presented in the writings of Zola and Whitman, and other topics of present interest, that have a bearing upon the more general subject.

II

ENGLISH STYLE IN PUBLIC DISCOURSE.

With Special Relation to the Usages of the Pulpit. By Prof. Austin Phelps, D.D., author of "The Theory of Preaching," "Men and Books," etc. 1 vol. 12mo, \$2.

Although Professor Phelps' books were all originally composed with a view to a clerical audience, they are too large in their scope to be confined to any one class of readers. "English Style" is especially broad and comprehensive, and it is particularly fascinating from its stories of happy illustrations, and its frequent discussions of matters that every one is interested in, but which few are competent to decide for themselves; such as the comparative value and distinguishing excellences of the great dictionaries, the use of certain words and idioms, and a thousand kindred topics. By far the greater part of the volume relates to English style in its widest acceptation, and the entire work is the most systematic treatise upon the subject ever made by an American writer.

III.

POEMS.

By WILLIAM CLEAVER WILKINSON. I vol. 12mo, \$1.50.

Mr. Wilkinson's volume of collected poems is characterized by variety in form and in tone. The domestic affections, friendship, the relation of teacher and pupil, descriptions of nature, patriotism, narrative, and religion, form some of the classes under which the poems included might appropriately be distributed. Several of the poems included have found their way into different popular poetical anthologies.

Recently Published:

- OLD TESTAMENT REVISION. A Handbook for English Readers. By ALEXANDER ROBERTS, D.D., author of "Companion to the Revised Version of the English New Testament." I vol. 12mo, \$1.
- A CRITIQUE OF DESIGN-ARGUMENTS. A Historical Review and Free Examination of the Methods of Reasoning in Natural Theology. By L. E. Hicks, Professor of Geology in Denison University, Granville, Ohio. 1 vol., crown 8vo, \$2.
- IN THE SHADOW OF THE PYRENEES. From Basque-Land to Carcasonne. By MARVIN R. VINCENT, D.D. 1 vol. 12mo, with etchings and maps, \$2.
- A NEW AND CHEAPER AUTHORIZED EDITION OF THE LETTERS AND MEMORIALS OF JANE WELSH CARLYLE. Two volumes in one. Crown 8vo, with an etched portrait, \$1.50; Library Edition, 2 vols. 8vo, \$4.
- CHATS ABOUT BOOKS. Poets and Novelists. By MAYO W. HAZELTINE. I vol. 12mo, \$1.50.

These essays of literary criticism relate to some of the most typical of modern poets and novelists-Victor Hugo, Swinburne, George Eliot, Daudet, Charles Reade, Longfellow, Whittier, Henry James, Jr., and others.

New Edition, Revised for 1883.

THE INDEX-GUIDE TO TRAVEL AND ART-STUDY IN EUROPE. By LAFA-YETTE C. LOOMIS, A.M. With Plans and Catalogues of the Chief Art Galleries, Maps, Tables of Routes, and 160 illustrations. 1 vol. 16mo, 600 pages, \$3.50.

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The Publishers' Weekly.

MAY 5, 1883.

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DEFEDENCES

REFERENCES.
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Educational (Supplementary) Number, Feb. 24.
Spring Announcement Number, March 24.
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The Board of Trustees of the Booksellers' and Stationers' Provident Association is straining every nerve to increase the membership of the society before the next meeting. There is no reason why the membership of our association should not be doubled before another year—an easy matter if every member will consider it his duty to obtain at least one candidate. The officers now are doing better than this—let the rank and file look to their honors.

NOTES IN SEASON.

H. C. BAIRD & Co. have just published "The Assayer's Manual," an abridged treatise on the Docimastic examination of ores and furnaces, and other artificial products, by Prof. Bruno Kerl, translated from the German of Wm. G. Brannt, edited by Wm. H. Wahl.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. will publish next week Mr. Browning's new volume "Jocoseria," which contains his recent poems, and of which eleven hundred were sold in London within three days after its publication. At the same time will appear James Freeman Clarke's "Ten Great Religions," Part II., which is devoted to a comparison of the various religious systems in regard to the leading religious ideas, viz., of God, of immortality, of creation, of evil, and ethics. It admirably supplements Mr. Clarke's previous book, which has been in steady demand, and regarded as an authority ever since it appeared. A handy volume edition of Holmes' "Auto-A handy volume edition of Holmes' "Auto-crat of the Breakfast-Table" will be issued in the same style with the tasteful handy volume Edition of Holmes' Poems; and two little volumes, one containing " Evangeline," the other Whittier's "Snow-Bound" and "Among the Hills," the initial volumes of a new series intended for schools, entitled The Riverside Literature Series.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS publish to-day Sidney Lanier's lectures on "The English Novel, and the Principle of its Development." The author in determining the special relation of the novel to modern man, by virtue of which it has become a paramount literary form, traces the growth of human personality from Æschylus, through Plato, Socrates, to contemporary Greek mind, through the Renaissance, Shakespeare, Richardson, and Fielding down to Dickens and George Eliot in whom the numerous threads are gathered into one. The portion of the work directly concerned with the modern novel is very largely devoted to a critical, yet loving study of George Eliot and her works, accompanied by copious extracts. The book is in all respects fresh and enjoyable and cannot fail of a warm They also publish an interesting, not welcome. to say valuable work in Professor Austin Phelps' "English Style in Public Discourse, with Special Relation to the Usages of the Pulpit;" also a volume of the poems of William Cleaver Wilkinson.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS have just published Isabella L. Bird's (Mrs. Bishop) new book of travels entitled "The Golden Chersonese and the Way Thither." This volume forms the last instalment of Mrs. Bishop's travels in the Far East in 1879, and treats only of the western portion of Malacca, "for the very sufficient reason," as the author states in her preface, "that the interior is unexplored by Europeans, half of it being actually so little known that the latest map gives only the position of its coast line," notwithstanding that it is practically under British rule. The volume is quite as interesting as her previous ones, and is also fully illustrated. They have also just ready "King Capital," a new novel in the Trans-Atlantic series, by William Sime; a curious speculation on "The Possibility of Not Dying," by Hyland C. Kirk; and the practical manual en-titled "Authors and Publishers," comprising descriptions of publishing methods and arrangements, directions for the preparation of MS. for the press, etc.

WEEKLY RECORD OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.*

The abbreviations are usually self-explanatory. A colon after initial designates the most usual given name, us: A: Augustus; B: Benjamin; C: Charles; D: David; E: Edward; F: Frederic; G: George; H: Henry: 1: Isaac; J: John; L: Louis; N: Nicholas; P: Peter; R: Richard · S: Samuel; T: Thomas; W: William.

Sizes are designated as follows: F. (folio: over 30 centimeters high); Q. (4to: under 30 cm.); O. (8vo: 25 cm.);
D. (12mo: 20 cm.); S. (16mo: 17½ cm.); T. (24mo: 15 cm.); Tt. (32mo: 12½ cm.); Fe. (48mo: 10 cm.). Sq.,001.

nar., designate square, oblong, narrow books of these heights. Where figure instead of letter symbols are used. 1h, 11 colors of the square of the symbols are used. 1h, 12 cm.)

*Abbott, Austin. New cases, selected chiefly from decisions of the courts of the State of New York. V. 11 [1880-1882]. N.Y., G: S. Diossy, 1882 [1883]. 33+567 p. O. shp., \$6.

Abbott, Lyman, D.D., ed. For family worship. Pt. 1: Scripture readings; Pt. 2: Family

prayers. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., [1883].

455 p. D. cl., \$150.

A large portion of the "Scripture readings" consists of the lives of Moses, David, Daniel, Christ and Paul. The principal incidents in these lives have been selected and so arranged that when the course is completed the household, from oldest to youngest, will have an accurate and comprehensive idea of the complete life. In the life of Christ much of his teachings have been interwoven; in the life of David many of the Psalms are introduced in connection with incidents which are supposed to have given rise to tion with incidents which are supposed to have given rise to them. About seventy-five other readings are added of practical counsel or spiritual experience, chiefly from psalms and epistles. In all cases the readings are in the words of the English Bible, and they generally consist of executive passages. They are of suitable length, and to each is given an appropriate topical heading. It a contains prayers for the appropriate topical heading. Pt. 2 contains prayers for the family. It has been made by a selection from the literature of prayer, ancient and modern.

Aldrich, T: Bailey. From Ponkapog to Pesth. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1883. 267 p.

D. cl., \$1.25. D. cl., \$1.25.
Reminiscences of foreign travel, presented in the half-humorous style, characteristic of Mr. Aldrich. "Ponkapog," he explains, is the Indian name of a little New England village from which he sallied forth upon a foreign pilgrimage, and "Pesth" the farthest point east to which his wanderings led him. The one place he thinks scarcely merits a description, while the other has been too often described—"he is thus happily relieved of the onus of making strictly good the title of these papers, whose chief merit, indeed, as that they treat of neither Pesth nor Ponkapog." The papers are nine in number relating to national or personal is that they treat of neither Pesth nor Ponkapog." The papers are nine in number relating to national or personal traits of the Italians, Spaniards and other Europeans. Their names are, "Days with the dead," "Beggars, professionals and amateurs," "Ways and manners," and "A visit to a certain old gentlemen" (Pope Pius IX.), "On a balcony," "Smith," "A day in Africa," "On getting back again." *Alexander, Mrs. [Mrs. Annie Alexander Hector.] Her dearest foe: a novel. N.Y., H: Holt

& Co., 1883. S. (Leisure moment ser., no.

6.) pap., 35 c.

*Anderson, J. Wallace, M.D. Lectures on medical nursing. 2d ed. N. Y., Macmillan, 1883. 10+224 p. S. cl., \$1.

Authors and publishers: a manual of suggestions for beginners in literature. N. Y., G: P. Putnam's Sons, 1883. 4+96 p. O. cl., \$1.

Comprising a description of publishing methods and arrangements, directions for the preparation of Mss. for the press, explanations of the details of book-manufacturing, with instructions for proof-reading and specimens of typog-raphy, the text of the United States copyright law and information concerning international copyrights, together with general hints for authors.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. The early American

chroniclers. San Francisco, A. L. Bancroft & Co., 1883. 2+45 p. O. pap.

An answer to an article in the North American Review for April, 1876, by Lewis H. Morgan, entitled "Montezuma's dinner," to which some prominence has been given, notably and of late by T. Wentworth Higginson in Harper's Magazine for August, 1882, in an article entitled "The first Americans." Mr. Morgan's text was the second volume of the author's "Native races of the Pacific states," which treats of the aboriginal civilization of the Mexican and Central American table-lands. Dr. Brinton, author of "The myths of the New World," writing of this pamphlet

to Mr. Bancroft, says: " Accept my congratulations on the to Mr. Bancroit, says: Accept my congratulations on the triumphant refutations which it contains of the malicious charges made against you. . . Your views as to Maya and Aztec civilization are correct beyond all question."

Bartlett, J: Catalogue of books on angling, including ichthyology, pisciculture, fisheries and fishing laws; from the library of a practitioner of more than fifty years' experience in the art of angling. [Anon.] Cambridge [Bost., Little, Brown & Co.], 1882. 2+80 p.

sq. O. bds., \$2.

"A list of some five hundred or more books on the noble art from the library of a Cambridge gentleman whose literary from the library from the lib ary accomplishments are even better known than his piscathin quarto, with 'a meadow of margin' and a neat and quiet gray binding, and it catalogues many rare books, including some seven or eight pages of editions of the 'Compleat angler.'"—Boston Advertiser.

Bennett, Emerson. The prairie flower, and its sequel, "Leni Leoti": being adventures in the far West. New ed., rev. and corr. Phil., T. B. Peterson & Bros., [1883]. 5-464 p. sq. S. cl., \$1; pap., 75 c. These two stories are for the first time included in one

*Berry, A. Moore. Cases determined in the St. Louis Court of Appeals of the State of Missouri, from July 5, 1881, to March 21, 1882. V. 11. St. Louis, Nixon-Jones Printing Co., 1883. 22+638 p. O. shp., \$5

*Bible. Cambridge Bible for schools, ed. by J. J. S. Perowne: Acts of the Apostles, with introduction and notes, by J. Rawson Lumby. N. Y., Macmillan, 1883. 39+387 p. maps, S. cl., \$1.25.

*Bible. Cambridge Bible for schools, ed. by J. J. S. Perowne: Epistle of Paul to the Hebrews, with notes and introduction, by Rev. F: W: Farrar. N. Y., Macmillan, 1883. 196 p. S. cl., 90 c.

Bird, Isabella L. [Mrs. Bishop.] The golden Chersonese, and the way thither. N.Y., G: P. Putnam's Sons, 1883. 16+483 p. maps and il., D. cl., \$2.25

and il., D. cl., \$2.25.

Sketches of travel in the Malayan Peninsula—the Anrea Chersonesus of Ptolemy and the "Golden Chersonese" of Milton. Miss Bird went through the western portion only of this beautiful and little-travelled region in 1879, under official auspices, and was entertained at the houses of officials everywhere. She describes with her usual accuracy and fulness the chief features of the people and country, and offers some graphic accounts of her adventures. The introductory chapter and the explanatory chapters on Sungei, ductory chapter, and the explanatory chapters on Sungei, Ujong, Sëlângor, and Pêrak, contain information of a more solid character than is given in the sketches of travel and are intended to make the letters more intelligible and use are intended to make the letters more intelligible and dis-ful. The map by Mr. Daly is the result of the most recent surveys, and is published in this volume by permission of the Royal Geographical Society. Miss Bird (now Mrs. Bishop) is the author of "Unbeaten tracks in Japan" and other well-known works of travel.

Blake, Mrs. Lillie Devereux. Woman's place to-day: four lectures in reply to the Lenten lectures on "Woman," by the Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D. N.Y., John W. Lovell Co., [1883]. 4+173 p. S. flex. cl., 50 c.; pap., 20 c. These lectures, four in number, are entitled: Woman in Paganism and Christianity; Home; The cause of divorce; Woman's true mission. They are not only witty and enter-

^{*} In this list, the titles generally are verbatim transcriptions (according to the rule of the American Library Association) from books received. Books not received are indicated by a prefixed asterisk, and this office cannot be held responsible for the correctness of their record. This list will be reprinted, verbatim, with all the notices of the books received, in the TRADE LIST ANNUAL.

taining, but present an array of facts on the other side, well worthy the perusal of all thinking, progressive persons.

Boardman, G: Dana. The shrewd steward. Rev. ed. Phil., American Sunday-School Union, 1883. 28 p. T. pap., 15 c.

A parable and its application.

Boardman, G: Dana. Titles of a pastor's Wednesday evening lectures on the New Testament, delivered before the First Baptist Church, Phil., from Oct. 5, 1864, to April 5

Church, Phil., Hom Oct. 5, 1864, to April 5, 1882. Phil., American Sunday - School Union, 1883. 28 p. T. pap., 15 c.
The writer prints these titles for several reasons; "partly as an analytical bird's-eye view of the New Testament; partly as a reservoir of themes from which to draw topics for definite meditation; but mainly as a possible source of cheer to our younger pastors in their efforts to study the New Testament systematically."

Boardman, G: Nye, Curtiss, S: Ives, and Scott, Hugh McDonald. Current discussions in V. 1: Introductory. Chic., F. H. theology.

theology. V. 1: Introductory. Chic., F. H. Revell, 1883. 12+217 p. D. cl., \$1.

"The aim of this work, which is intended as the first of a series, is to aid ministers and theological students in keeping themselves abreast of the thinking and investigations of our times in the various departments of theology. It is proposed to give an annual digest of the most important contributions in exegetical, historical, systematic and practical theology, in a popular yet accurate way. The present volume, which is mainly the fruit of independent reading and study, is introductory, although forming a complete treatise by itself. It was necessary in order to pursue the subjects suggested with profit to take a general survey of the field and determine the bearings of theological inquiry."—Preface.

Bovet, Felix. Egypt, Palestine and Phœnicia: a visit to sacred lands; tr. by W. H. Lyttelton; with a biographical sketch of the author by F. Godet, D.D. N. Y., E. P. Dutton & 10+416 p. maps, D. cl., \$2.50.

Translated from the 8th French edition. The work was written in 1858, and has been translated into German, Swedish, Dutch and Italian. Prof. Godet says of it: "M. Bovet's book has a character all its own. It is a flower gathered in Palestine, and brought away in all its freshness and fragrance. Every reader will say to himself, I cannot doubt, 'Here is the friend I should choose to accompany on such a journey.'" such a journey.

Brainard, C: Rollin. Officers' fees for service of writs and all civil processes issued by the courts or required by any legal procedure; to which is appended an abstract of the decisions of the courts bearing on the subject; also, a list of all the officers in the commonwealth qualified to serve civil process. Bost., published by the author [C: R. Brainard], 1883.

110 p. T. cl., \$1.

A compilation of the statutes and rules of the State of Massachusetts in the matter of officers' fees for the service

*Brinton, Daniel G., M.D., ed. The Maya chronicles. Phil., D. G. Brinton, 1882. 279 p. O. (Library of aboriginal American literature, no. 1.) cl., \$3.50; pap., \$3.

*Bruce, Alex. B. The Galilean gospel. N.Y., Macmillan, 1883. 8+232 p. S. (Household

library of exposition.) cl., \$1.25.

Butts, Mrs. M. F. Frolic at Uncle Will's; or, Deb's relations. N. Y., American Tract Soc., [1883]. 136 p. il. S. cl., 70 c. A continuation of "Frolic and her friends." A book for y young children

*Chalmers, M. D. Local government. N. Y., Macmillan, 1883. 8+160 p. D. (Citizen ser.)

.

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*Clay, C: M. [pseud. for Mrs. Charlotte M. Clarke.] The modern Hagar: a novel. [New issue.] N. Y., Fords, Howard & Hulbert, 1883. 764 p. D. cl., \$1.50.

Corbett, A. The poultry-yard and market: a practical treatise on gallinoculture, and description of a new process for hatching eggs and raising poultry. [New issue.] N. Y., Brentano Bros., 1883. 12+96 p. por. S. pap.,

A former publication of the Orange Judd Co., now issued with a new title on cover "How to make \$500 yearly profit with 12 hens," but with old title-page unchanged. It is a description of Prof. Corbett's process of hatching eggs and raising chickens by means of horse manure.

Cousin Ella. The full nest. N. Y., American

Tract Soc., [1883]. 379 p. il. D. cl., \$1.50.

A new version of the "oft-told" story of the characteristics, circumstances, trials and temptations of a large family of small children, living in San Francisco, who go to an uncle's ranch to spend their vacation. A love of animals, fruit and flowers and a strong religious sentiment are shown by the eight little heroes, but there is some variety in their tempers and troubles, which furnishes their mother with the many useful lessons she inculcates in a rather morbid manner.

*Democracy: a novel. N.Y., H: Holt & Co., 1883. S. (Leisure moment ser., no. 1.) pap.,

Doane, W. Howard, and Johnson, E. H., D.D., eds. The Baptist hymnal for use in the church and home. Phil., American Baptist Pub.

Soc., [1883]. 6+394 p. D. cl., \$1.25.

The special features of the hymnal are: 1, a collection of hymns shown by experience to be useful; a, a larger provision of popular melodies than is usual in books of this character; 3, a choice, subject to few exceptions, between tunes generally known and newer or more elaborate melodies.

Eliot, George [Mrs. J. W. Cross]. of George Eliot complete; collected and arranged, with an introduction on her ' Analysis of motives," by Nathan Sheppard. N. Y., Funk & Wagnalls, [1883]. 288 p. D. (Stand-

runk & Wagnalls, [1883]. 288 p. D. (Standard lib., no. 87.) pap., 25 c.
These essays are now collected for the first time, they never before having been published in book-form in either England or America. They consist of ten papers on: Carlyle's Life of Sterling; Woman in France; Evangelical teaching; German wit; Natural history of German life; Silly novels by lady novelists; Worldliness and other-world-liness; The influence of rationalism; The grammar of ornament; Felix Holt's address to workingmen. Introduced by Prof. Sheppard's essay on the author's "Analysis of motives."

Ewell, Marshall D. Essentials of the law. V. 2: comprising the essential parts of Stephen "On pleading," Smith "On contracts," Adams' Equity" (including pleading and procedure); for the use of students at law. Bost., Soule & Bugbee, 1883. 20+329 p. S.

leatherette, net, \$2.50; shp. or hf. cf., net, \$3. In this volume the matter is probably more condensed than in the first volume, but without omitting anything which it is essential for the student to know. The subjects which it is essential for the student to know. The subjects treated are among the most important in the course of studies usually pursued by students at law. The works selected for condensation are well and favorably known to the profession. Mr. Ewell's experience as an instructor leads him to hope that his work will prove useful in conomizing the time and lightening the labors of those for whose use it has been prepared, namely, students at law.

Faber, Christine. An ugly heroine: a novel of domestic life. Phil., J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1883. 336 p. D. cl., \$1.50.
Ugly refers to character. A beautiful woman, engaged to one man marries another, startles him into a fit by confessing her history on the wedding-day, becomes a scheming, ambitious widow, who resorts to very low tricks to win her former lover. She is unsuccessful, and dies after marrying a rich mill-owner who makes her insane by seeing visions of a rich mill-owner who makes her insane by seeing visions of a dead wife and father, of whose death he has been the cause. Two or three of the characters are well drawn.

Fleming, Mrs. May Agnes. The secret sorrow [a novel]. N.Y., J. S. Ogilvie & Co., [1883]. 341 p. D. (Ogilvie's popular lib., no. 1.) pap., 20 C.

*Foster, M., M.D. Text-book of physiology. 4th ed., rev. N.Y., Macmillan, 1883. 15+784 p. il. O. cl., net, \$5.50.

*Garrigues, H. J., M.D. Diagnosis of ovarian cysts by means of the examination of their

contents. N.Y., W: Wood & Co., 1883. 112 p. O. cl., \$1.25.

Gilmore, Ernest. Golden threads. N. Y., National Temp. Soc. and Pub. House, 1883.

265 p. 1 il. S. cl., \$1.

It portrays the life of a well-ordered Christian family contrasted with another of a worldly, selfish type, and tells the story of the results of practical Christian benevolence in rescuing victims of intemperance, and in helping them upand to useful, noble lives.

*Globe readings from standard authors. N.Y.,

*Globe readings from standard authors. N.Y.,
Macmillan, 1883. ea. S. cl.

Contents: Vicar of Wakefield, by Oliver Goldsmith;
with memoir by Prof. Masson, 130 p., 30 c.—Marmion, and
The lord of the isles, by Sir Walter Scott; with introd. and
notes by Francis Turner Palgrave, 168 p., 30 c.—Song of the
last minstrel, and Lady of the lake, by Sir Walter Scott,
with introduction and notes, by F. T. Palgrave, 133 p., 30 c.

—The task: poem in six books, by W: Cowper, to which
are added an Epistle to Joseph Hill, Tirocinium; or, a review of the schools, and The history of John Gilpin; with
notes by W: Benham, 138 p., 30 c.—The children's garland,
from the best poets, selected and arranged by Patmore
Coventry, 16+341 p., 60 c.—Tales from Shakespeare, by C:
and Mary Lamb; ed. with introd. by Rev. Altred Ainger,
19+368 p., 60 c.—Golden deeds of all times and all lands,
gathered and arranged by the author of "The heir of Redclyffe" [Charlotte M. Yonge], 11+454 p., 60 c.

Griswold, W. M. ["Q. P. Index."] The Q. P.
Index annual for 1882. Bangor, Me., Q. P.
Index, 1883. 51 p. O. (Q. P. Indexes, no.

Index, 1883. 51 p. O. (Q. P. Indexes, no.

12.) pap., \$1. 12.) pap., \$1.

"An index to the American, Art Amateur, Atlantic Monthly, Californian, Century, Deutsche Rundschau, Eclectic, Education, Harper's, Independent, International Review, Lippincott's, Living Age, Longman's, Magazine of Art, Nation, New Englander, North American Review, Our Continent. Penn, Potter's, Unitarian Review for 1882."

Hallowell, R: P. The Quaker invasion of Massachusetts. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin &

Massachusetts. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1883. 6+227 p. D. cl., \$1.25.

"The object of this little volume is to correct popular fallacies and to assign to the Quakers their true place in the early history of Massachusetts. Any one who consults it with the expectation of finding a detailed and harrowing recital of every case of suffering by the Friends, will be disappointed. This branch of the subject is treated only so far as is necessary to illustrate the mode of persecution resorted to by the Colonial authorities, and the spirit in which it was resisted by the Quakers. In addition to Puritan laws and other documents already published by the State, the appendix contains some very interesting evidence never before published, and much material which, while it may be familiar to students who have made the subject one of special inquiry, will be both new and instructive to the general reader."—Prefatory note.

Hare, A: J. C. Cities of Southern Italy and Sicily. N. Y., G: Routledge & Sons, [1883]. 8+535 p. il. D. cl., \$2.50.

Sicily. N. Y., G: Routledge & Sons, [1883]. 8+535 p. il. D. cl., \$2.50.

The well-known author of "Walks in Rome," etc., has written another of his exhaustive works of travel and description, which contains interesting chapters on the country between Rome and Naples, Naples itself, excursions west and east of Naples, Nola, Avellius, and Beneventum, in the Abruzzi, in Apulia, in Magna Græcia and the Basilicata, Sicily, Girgenti and the Southern coast, and Palermo and the Northern coast. There are many extracts from books, old and new, relating to the places described, and much historical lore. Numerous woodcuts and an index give the work added completeness.

*Haven, Erastus O., D.D. Autobiography; ed.

*Haven, Erastus O., D.D. Autobiography; ed. by Rev. C. C. Stratton, D.D.; introduction by Rev. J. M. Buckley, D.D. N. Y., Phillips & Hunt, 1883. 329 p. D. cl., \$1.50.

Henry, Mary H. ["Howe Benning."] Finding her place. N. Y., American Tract Soc.,

her place. N. Y., American Tract Soc., [1883]. 368 p. il. D. cl., \$1.50.

The heroine of this story is a self-educated young lady whose energy and industry have raised her to the position of teacher in a large seminary. Her many personal attractions make her a great favorite, and many temptations beset her to indulge in extravagant dress and neglect her duties for social enjoyment. The results are debts she cannot pay, the loss of friends whose esteem she values, and the temporary endangerment of her situation. The young girl, however, comes to a sudden sense of her duties through all these trials, and the book ends happily.

*Johnson, Sir J: Orderly book of Sir John Johnson during the Oriskany campaign against Fort Stanwix in 1777; annotated from

against Fort Stanwix in 1777; annotated from valuable original manuscript letters by W: L.

Stone; with introduction including the battle of Oriskany and the life of Sir John Johnson by Rev. John Watts de Peyster. Albany, Joel Munsell's Sons, 1833. 470 p. por. and il. bds., \$4.

Judson, E: The life of Adoniram Judson by his son. N.Y., A. D. F. Randolph & Co., [1883].

son. N.Y., A. D. F. Randolph & Co., [1883]. 12+601 p. pors. and maps, O. cl., \$2.

"Among all the missionaries who have gone to the East to make known the gospel of salvation to the perishing heathen, none have had more of the apostolic character than Adoniram Judson. The story of his life has been told in many forms, and its chief incidents are familiar to all who know anything of the origin and progress of the great work of evangelization which has been carried on in Burmah, but it was very fitting that it should be re-told by his son, who is now the efficient head of the Berean Baptist mission in this city. It is not an editing of former memoirs, but a new biography which he has prepared, and it contains much that is new, and all will be interesting to the present generation of readers. The personal and social life of Dr. Judson are presented with greater fulness than before in this volume, which contains numerous extracts from his own correspondence and from the reminiscences of Emily Chulbuck Judson."—New York Observer.

Kennedy, W: Sloane. Oliver Wendell Holmes:

Kennedy, W: Sloane. Oliver Wendell Holmes: poet, litterateur, scientist. Bost., S. E. Caspoet, littérateur, scientist. Bost., S. E. Cassino & Co., 1883. 3-356 p. por. D. cl., \$1.50. Mr. Kennedy says this work does not profess to be a biography in the strictly technical sense, and quotes in its defence a sentence from Dr. Holmes himself, "It is an ungenerous silence which leaves all the fair words of honestly-earned praise to the writer of obituary notices and the marble-worker." As a treasury of information, concerning the ancestry, childhood, college life, professional and literary career and social surroundings of him of whom it treats, as well as a careful critical study of his works, the numerous readers and admirers of Dr. Holmes will find it both valuable and attractive. A full bibliography of the writings of Dr. Holmes to date, including his contributions to periodical literature, is a very important feature of the book.

*Knobloch, Arthur F. The Louisiana civil and criminal justice, containing numerous forms for justices of the peace, constables, young men just entering upon the practice of the law, and business men in general; with an appendix containing the parish officer's guide, by E: R. Olcott and H: M. Spofford. Rev. corr. and enl. ed. New Orleans, F. F. Hansell, 1883. 4+263+32 p. O. shp., \$3.

*Lamb, C: Essays of Elia; with introd. and notes by Alfred Ainger. N. Y., Macmillan,

1883. 26+424 p. D. cl., \$1.75.

La Rame, Louise de. ["Ouida."] Wanda,
Countess von Szalras: a novel. Phil., J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1883. 3-566 p. D. cl., \$1.25;

pap. 40 c.

The natural son of a Russian prince is the hero of this story. At his father's death he is left penniless, and lives a life of adventure for several years, getting finally to Mexico, where he falls in with a French nobleman, whose grandson, Rêné de Sabran, is the last of his r ce. The marquis and the grandson both dying, Vassia Kazán carries off the papers establishing their identity, and is enabled to pass himself off in Paris as the Marquis de Sabran. Here his accomplishments and good look make him very popular. In a hunting expedition in Austria an accident brings him under the roof of a high-born and noble woman, Countess Wanda von Szalras, with whom he falls in love and succeeds in winning for a wife. His secret fills him with remorse, but he is able to preserve it for several years which are filled with happiness, when an enemy betrays him and his wife spurns him from her feet with loathing and contempt. Her love does not leave her, however, and when he is dying she goes to him again and forgives him. It will be seen that the motive of the story is unobjectionable. It is told with all the wealth of words and detail, and all the gorgeousness of coloring with which "Ouida's" readers are familiar. рар. 40 с. familiar.

Lea, H: C. Studies in church history: the rise of the temporal power; benefit of clergy; excommunication; the early church and slavery. 2d rev. ed. Phil., H: C. Lea's Son & Co.,

1883. 16+13-603 p. D. cl., \$2.50.

The subjects embraced in this volume enable the author to give, within a moderate compass, a tolerably complete view of ecclesiastical history, especially as regards the relations between the church and the populations subjected to

its guidance. This brings into view many curious details, not elsewhere easily accessible, with regard to the foundation and growth of modern institutions and the progress of tion and growth of modern institutions and the progress of civilization. In this edition much illustrative matter has been introduced, and an additional essay has been appended on the relations of the early church with slavery—relations which eventually led to emancipation. "The book is recognized as of standard authority by the Protestant world."—Philadelphia Times.

Maine, Sir H: Sumner. Dissertations on early law and custom; chiefly selected from lectures delivered at Oxford. N. Y., H: Holt & Co., 8+402 p. O. cl., \$3.50.

1883. 8+402 p. O. cl., \$3.50.

The author continues in these pages the line of investigation which he has followed in former works—" The early history of institutions" and "Village communities." He endeavors to connect a portion of existing institutions with a part of the primitive or very ancient usages of mankind, and of the ideas associated with these usages. In his first four chapters he attempts, with the help of the invaluable series of "Sacred books of the East," translated under the superintendence of Prof. Max Müller, to throw some light on that close implication of early law with ancient religion which meets the inquirer on the threshold of the legal systems of several societies which have contributed greatly to modern civilization. In the chapters which follow, he treats of another influence which has acted strongly on early law, the authority of the king. In the later portions of the book he examines certain forms of property and tenure, and certain legal conceptions and legal classifications, which have survived to our day, but which appear to have had their origin in remote antiquity. Index.

Mozley, J. B., D.D. A review of the baptismal

Mozley, J. B., D.D. A review of the baptismal controversy. 2d ed. N. Y., E. P. Dutton &

Co., 1883. 8+430 p. D. cl., \$2.

The author confines himself in this treatise to two positions—one, that the doctrine of the regeneration of all infants in baptism is not an article of the faith of the Church of England; the other, that the formularies of the Church, do not impose it. do not impose it.

Munger, Theodore T. The freedom of faith. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1883.

p. D. cl., \$1.50. A book of sermons with a prefatory essay, "The new theology," which describes some of the main features of the present popular phase of religious thought. The discourses, though progressive and liberal are also full of faith and reverence. By the author of "On the threshold."

*Nicoll, W. R. The Lamb of God: expositions in the writings of St. John. N. Y., Macmillan, 1883. 8+124 p. S. (Household library of exposition.) cl., 90 c.

Norris, W. E. No new thing: a novel. N.Y.,

Norris, W. E. No new thing: a novel. N.Y., H: Holt & Co., 1883. 4+441 p. S. (Leisure hour ser., no. 148.) cl., \$1.

The same bright, but somewhat cynical humor that characterizes Mr. Norris' former novels—"Matrimony" and "Heaps of money"—will be found in this—a more than usually attractive and clever novel of English fashionable life. Although the author modestly disclaims anything new in the way of plot or character, he has succeeded in making a story that cannot fail to please, so lifelike are his people and so natural their actions, and so cleverly and yet so charitably described.

Norris W. E. Marketter and the property of the

Norris, W. E. No new thing: a novel. N.Y., Harper, 1883. 98 p. Q. (Harper's Franklin sq. lib., no. 309.) pap., 25 c.

Pittenger, Rev. W: Extempore speech: how to acquire and practise it. Phil., National School of Elocution and Oratory, 1883.

School of Elocution and Oratory, 100.

p. D. cl., \$1.50.

While the different modes of speech are fully described, and the special merits of other forms of address are clearly pointed out, the particular object of the book is to show how a man of average ability may learn to speak extemporaneously with ease and certainty. Mere generalities are discarded, while all those little details of practical work which the theorist overlooks are made prominent. Some parts of the work are simple enough to be comprehended by a school-boy, and may be applied by him in his first efforts; other parts may be read with profit by the orator already in the maturity of his powers.

Popular detective stories, no. 1. N. Y., J. S.

Popular detective stories, no. 1. N. Y., J. S. Ogilvie & Co., [1883]. 19-136+5-141+9-116 p. D. cl., \$1.

Contents: Phil. Scott, the Indian detective: Fritz, the German detective; Donald Dyke, the Yankee detective. Roe, E: P. An unexpected result, and other

stories. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., [1883].

5-134 p. S. cl., 75 c.

Three stories: "An unexpected result," "Christmas-eve in war times," "Three Thanksgiving kisses," in the best vein of the author of "Barriers burnt away."

Sime, W: King Capital. N. Y., G: P. Put-

Sime, W: King Capital. N. Y., G: P. Putnam's Sons, 1883. 4+412 p. sq. S. (Transatlantic ser., no. 18.) cl., \$1; pap., 50 c.

"'King Capital' is described on the title-page as a tale of provincial ambition. The framework of the story is quite familiar; the wealthy, self-made man of unsatisfied ambition, vulgar to the last degree, and utterly unscrupulous, his suppressed wife, the family of pretty daughters who fall in love with men beneath them, the strike, the final crashall these things have been used often before. But Mr. Sime has not done at all amiss to use them again. He has described his characters with much precision, and told his story with a good deal of racy vigor. . . . The merits of Mr. Sime's book lie so much in the style of his narration and with a good deal of racy vigor. . . . The merits of Mr. Sime's book lie so much in the style of his narration and the many clever little touches of description in it, that complete justice could only be done to it by a great deal of quotation. The book may be safely recommended."—The tation. The

Smiley, Sarah F. Garden graith; or, talks among my flowers. [New ed.] N. Y., A. D. F. Randolph & Co., [1883]. 6+195 p. S. cl.,

Thoughts and suggestions regarding life and immortality. *Smith, Ellison G. Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota, from the Dec. term, 1878, to the Oct. term, 1882. V. 2 [Dak. rep.] Yankton, Bowen & Kingsbury, 1883. 6+562

p. O. shp., \$5. Thompson, W. T. ["Major Joseph Jones."] Major Jones' courtship; detailed with humorous scenes, incidents, and adventures. [New issue.] Phil., T. B. Peterson & Bros., [1883].

3-190 p. il. sq. S. pap., 75 c.

Thompson, W. T. ["Major Joseph Jones."]

Major Jones' travels; detailing his adventures, humorous scenes and incidents, while on his tour from Georgia to Canada. issue.] Phil., T. B. Peterson & Bros., [1883].

15-206 p. il. sq. S. pap., 75 c. Thompson, W. T. ["Major Joseph Jones."] Rancy Cottem's courtship; detailed with other humorous sketches and adventures. [New

issue]. Phil., T. B. Peterson & Bros., [1883]. 15-128 p. il. sq. S. pap., 50 c.

Towne, Belle Kellogg. Around the ranch. Bost., D. Lothrop & Co., [1883]. 477 p. D.

Bost., D. Lothrop & Co., [1883]. 477 p. D. (V. I. F. ser.) cl., \$1.25.

The scene is laid in the rough mining district of some Western territory. Dorman Deering, who has gone to make his fortune, takes his little brother Dan to live with him after their mother's death, and the story of the sufferings of a sensitive, poetic child among such uncongenial surroundings is well told. The heroine, "Deb," is an original creation. It is a truthful, rather sad story, told in a fresh manner. Calculated to interest experienced readers as well as the younger ones, for whom it is written. the younger ones, for whom it is written.

W., E. A. St. Ulrich; or, resting on the king's

word. Phil., American Sunday-School Union,

[1883]. 3-93 p. il. D. cl., 75 c.
This is a very sweet and attractive "This is a very sweet and attractive little book. The religious teaching is remarkably clear. The scene is laid in a Swiss valley, and the interest of the book lies in the power exercised by the simple truths of Scripture to comfort and enlighten those who listen to them."—Episcopal Recorder.

Waterston, Mrs. R. C. Adelaide Phillipps: a

record. Bost., A. Williams & Co., [Cupples, Upham & Co.] 1883. 4+170 p. D. cl., \$1.

A loving and appreciative sketch, by an intimate friend, of the private and professional life of the celebrated American singer, Adelaide Phillipps, who died in Germany, Oct. 3, 1882. Mrs. Waterston is the sister of the late Josiah Quincy.

Williams, Helen B. Dorothy Dorchester. Phil., Presb. Bd. of Pub., [1883]. 396 p. il.

S. cl., \$1.25.

"Is a delightfully realistic and readable book for the young, by Helen B. Williams, whose 'Sprag boy' is one of the most popular of Sunday-school books of the day. We have rarely seen a thoroughly religious book made so fascinating for the young."—Christian Intelligencer.

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JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

THE bound volumes of the Nursery for 1883, which will be ready for the trade in June, will bear the imprint of Winkley, Thorp & Dresser, Roston

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK has recently passed into the control of J. H. Haulenbeek & Co., who purpose to reorganize and improve this old favorite magazine in every department.

The Manhattan for May comes to us in a new and attractive cover of thick dark gray paper, with wide scroll border, and a design of a classic female figure in the centre, and proves to be a number of more than average interest of this enterprising and steadily improving periodical.

U. P. James, of Cincinnati, sends us the seventh number of a scientific paper called *The Paleontologist*, which is devoted to descriptions of new species of fossils from the Cincinnati, Ohio, and Kentucky gossips, collected by his son Joseph F. James, and illustrated with two plates, the first containing nine, the second four distinct specimens,

SIDNEY S. RIDER has undertaken to publish a weekly sheet of *Book Notes*, which will give the titles and short descriptive notices of the leading current books and noteworthy articles in leading magazines. All books mentioned are kept for sale by the publisher of this little list, and he promises to notice only those of real and lasting merit, of which this specimen copy contains twenty-four.

The special feature of *The Christian Union* of May 10 will be a discussion of "Literature for Children" by such well-known writers as J. T. Trowbridge, Charles Barnard, Edward Everett Hale, Frank S. Converse, Eliot McCormick, and Horatio Alger, Jr. The same issue will contain the results of a careful examination of the reading habits and tastes of our boys in some of our most prominent private and public schools.

Prof. Lévy, editor and publisher of Le Français is beginning a series of original articles on the condition of France, and the state of affairs in Paris—in which he will acquaint Americans with governmental matters not fully understood here. He will also discuss noted characters, politics, literature, and society. The literary department of his journal will be supplied by writers in Paris—thus furnishing a specimen of real French style.

E. B. TREAT has just published the first number of *The Pulpit Treasury*, a new evangelical monthly for pastors, Christian workers, and families, conducted by a corps of eminent clergymen, with J. Sanderson, D.D., as managing editor.

It opens with an excellent table of contents, in which nearly all the evangelical denominations are represented. Full sermons are specially contributed by Drs. John Hall, Thomas Armitage, and C. F. Deems; an Expository Lecture by Dr. W. M. Taylor, and a Sermon for Decoration Day by T. De Witt Talmage.

Shoppell's Press Engraving Co. (R. W. Shoppell), 24 Beekman St., N. Y., send us the first number of a new periodical entitled *The Biographer* which will give short sketches of eminent persons that are the subjects of present public interest, accompanied by reproductions of the best and latest photographs procurable. The present number contains sixty-four pages, and if they continue so large, subscribers will have a goodly gallery of portraits before the year is over, as it is intended to publish it as a monthly. The sketches of R. Worthington and George Munro, accompanied by good likenesses, will no doubt be of interest to the trade.

P. BLAKISTON, SON & Co. are the publishers of a new quarterly called the *The American Psychological Journal*, edited by Dr. Joseph Parrish and issued by the National Association for the Protection of the Insane and the Prevention of Insanity. The first number contains twelve original articles from specialists of note, the Constitution of the National Association and an abstract of the minutes of meetings for its organization; also an interesting editorial department under the revision of Dr. Parrish and five associate editors. It will be the official organ of an association that, judging from its membership, aim, field, and opportunity, must accomplish satisfactorily a much-needed work of reform and progress.

Mastery is the title of a new magazine "of action and affairs for young people," which will be published next week by the Mastery Co. (G. K. Harroun & Son), 842 Broadway, N. Y. Its purpose is mainly to meet the needs of activeminded youth who have in large measure outgrown the admirable juvenile literature now provided, and are yet too young to find readily the reading matter suited to them in the papers and magazines intended for adults. The special aim of Mastery will be to illustrate pleasantly and suggestively all those wholesome activities of hand and brain which tend to develop habits of industry, productive capacity, and thoughtful observation. This not by didactic instruction, but through the encouragement of useful pastimes. that is, pastimes which tend to develop manual skill, strength, self-reliance, business capacity, and general intelligence. James Richardson, formerly of the Scientific American, is the editor.

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The Unblishers' Weekly.

MAY 5, 1883.

PUBLISHERS are requested to furnish title-page proofs and advance information of books forthcoming, both for entry in the lists and for descriptive mention. An early copy of each book published should be forwarded, to insure correctness in the final entry.

The trade are invited to send "Communications" to the editor on any topic of interest to the trade, and as to which an interchange of opinion is desirable. Also, matter for "Notes and Queries" gratefully received.

In case of business changes, notification or card should be immediately sent to this office for entry under "Business Notes." New catalogues issued will also be mentioned when forwarded.

"Every man is a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves by way of amends to be a help thereunto."—LORD BACON.

CHEAP BOOKS.

From the Boston Globe, April 22.

Much has been said about the extent to which cheap English reprints are sold and read in the United States. The very best English books of every class—poetry, fiction, history, biography—can be bought in the cheap paper editions for one tenth and one twentieth of the price that must be paid for any American book of similar character. As a consequence the great masses of the people to whom literature is a luxury, but who yet have no less a desire to gratify their tastes in that direction than do those by whom éditions de luxe are considered a necessity, desiring to read, must read what they can afford to buy, and they very naturally prefer to get reprints of ten English volumes rather than spend the same sum upon one American book.

The extent to which the "Seaside," the "Franklin Square," and other popular series are steeping our people in English thoughts, English views, English customs, is considered with apprehension in many quarters. It was this apprehension that found voice in the congressional debates last winter on the book tariff, and it was this that caused certain Boston authors to send their remonstrance to Congress against the removal of duties upon foreign books. But, as the New York Hour* well says in discussing the question of cheap books, no amount of duty that Congress can impose can have an appreciable effect upon the question, for "the English author sells an advance copy to an American publisher, who prints the book here, so the tariff law cannot reach him."

This question of cheap literature is one of the most important of the time. The great middle classes, who are not wealthy, but who yet have literary taste, are the ones who most influence the book trade. Their patronage would multiply many times if they could get American books as cheap as they can buy English works. And not only this, but cheap American books would open new avenues among the poorer classes, where love of reading and literary tastes are developed far more than the ability to gratify them. The *Hour* has the following most sensible comment upon this subject:

"The hundreds of thousands of purchasers of cheap reprints would absorb millions of copies

*See last issue of the Publishers' Werkly.-ED.

of American books had publishers the courage to issue not only new books, but their standard works, in form as cheap as the cheapest. The authors would be benefited, for at the customary royalty of one tenth of retail price they would obtain more on large and cheap editions than on the present form, which, to the mass of readers, is practically that of an édition de luxe, the price of which limits the sale. The author would further have the delicious but at present unfamiliar sensation of knowing that his books were being largely read. One or two publishers are said to be already thinking of venturing in this direction, printing from a single set of plates one edition on cheap paper and in pamphlet binding, and another in better style and cloth covers. On the willingness of others to adopt the same plan depends the future of the American author, and to a great extent the American publisher.

Here is the only sensible solution of the problem. Not only, as the Hour well says, would it increase the profits of both author and publisher, but it would have a stimulating effect upon American literature, and by bringing it within the reach of those to whom it is now almost inaccessible would quicken national life and educate and elevate the taste of the people. It is strange, with all our quick, keen-sighted business ability, that such a plan is not already in opera-And, indeed, unless we are misinformed, t will not be long until it will be at least tried. For we understand that it is the idea of a possible firm to engage in Boston in such an enterprise, expecting to publish several forms of every work, varying in price from a few cents to as many dollars and presenting the same matter in guise to please the taste and fit the ability to gratify of every class of readers. It would be a great enterprise, and it is to be hoped that it will be carried into successful operation. Such, it seems, is the new departure to which book publishers must accommodate their methods, if they would supply the needs of the time and keep abreast with its spirit. Unless existing firms are well disposed toward the new idea and change their methods to suit its requirements, other and new houses will undoubtedly spring up that will take advantage of the new demand.

From the London Globe.

IT certainly seems not a little curious that this year of cheap books should be marked by complaints of approaching ruin among the booksellers. The intention among some of the latter, however, to form a trades-union by way of selfprotection scarcely seems to be very hopeful.
"A Bookseller," in the current number of the Athenaum, draws a lamentable picture of the position of the country bookseller. No book, he points out, which cannot be bought by the gross is now kept in stock by any prudent dealer, and the latter, by speculating in new books, runs a good chance of accumulating dead stock costing pounds and not worth as many shillings. On the other hand, it is difficult to perceive how the ordinary bookbuyer can be supposed to care very profoundly for the interests of booksellers or of untried authors. If the cheapness of al-ready accepted works is to rule the market, to revolutionize the book trade, and to make the acquisition of a reputation by a new author next to impossible, then unfortunate as these results may be to all concerned, the public included, it is hard to see how they can be avoided. The

May 5, '83 [No. 589].

only satisfaction in such cases is that periods of transition can never last very long, and that the present crisis may succeed in sweeping away the fictitious distinction between the nominal price at which a book is advertised and the actual price at which it is sold. In the old times publisher and bookseller were one and the same calling; and if, as seems likely, that old system should return, the relations between publisher, author, and public would be unquestionably cheapened and simplified. That the sowing broadcast of cheap literature is an altogether unmixed advantage nobody is likely to maintain. A book ought not to be something that tempts those who have read it to throw it away.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS.

THE Church Library Association, Cambridge, Mass., has just joined its second supplement to a list of books recommended for Sunday-school and Parish libraries. The Church Library Association was organized in the spring of 1879, and has for its purpose, as expressed in its Constitution, "to examine books with reference to their fitness for Sunday-school and Parish Libraries of the Episcopal Church, and to publish lists of such books as it can recommend." It consists of about forty ladies and gentlemen, communicants of the church, who meet once a month to discuss the character and fitness of such books as are brought before them. These books have first passed through the hands of reading committees, have been read and reported upon, and no book is brought before the association unless it has been recommended by a majority of the committee; nor is any book placed upon the approved list of the association if objection is made by a fourth of the members present at the meeting when it is proposed. The clergy of Camdoctrinal and learned works. The first catalogue bridge constitute a committee of advice upon alogue was revised and reissued, with additions, in 1881. The first supplement was issued in 1882, and the present is the second supplement.. Each of these lists is divided into two classes: 1. Books which bear directly upon church life, history, or doctrine. II. Books recommended, but not distinctively church books. The catalogue and the two supplements are kept on hand, and it is the purpose to issue a supplement each Easter.

It is the wish of the association to make its lists of service to the whole church, and it will cheerfully send them, without charge, to any who apply. At the same time, there is an expense attending the work, and any who will may contribute to defray the expenses. Those who ask for catalogues are requested to send stamps to cover postage. Criticism and suggestion also are invited. The association is a voluntary one, and is only desirous of doing its work faithfully and acceptably. All communications should be addressed to the "Secretary of the Church Library Association, Cambridge, Mass."

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BUSINESS NOTES.

Boston, Mass.—Wm. A. Davis, Boston, we learn from the American Stationer, offers his commercial stationery, printing, and blank-book business for sale at a bargain. The reason for selling is that the constantly increasing business as manufacturer of the United States Treasury

Mucilage and Writing Inks necessitates so much of his personal attention as to make it impossible to give either business the attention it deserves.

CADILLAC, MICH. — John Leason, bookseller and stationer, has sold out.

DENVER, COL. — S. G. Patrick, bookseller and stationer, has sold out to Z. Shedd.

JEFFERSON, WIS. — William P. Forsyth, bookseller and stationer, has sold out to Mark Head.

LEADVILLE, COL. — Frank W. Hurd, stationer, has sold out to L. J. Hobart.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Jessup & Moore Paper Co. have removed to Room 2, Bennett Building, Nos. 93 and 95 Nassau Street.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The copartnership heretofore existing between William B. Tibbitts, Joseph A. Shaw, and Walter B. Swarts, under the firm-name of Tibbitts, Shaw & Co., has been dissolved by the retirement therefrom of Wiliam T. Tibbitts. The business will be continued by the Messrs. Shaw and Swarts, at the old stand, under the firm-name of Shaw & Swarts.

NOTES ON AUTHORS.

F. V. BODENSTEDT, the author of "Mirza Schaffy," has been suffering for some time past from ophthalmia.

"An obliging interviewer of the Mobile Register," says the N. Y. Times, "has discovered that the novel called 'A Tallahassee Girl,' was written by Mr. Barton D. Jones, 'a Northern gentleman,' and that the vivacious heroine is no other than Miss Norie Long, the daughter of a late Governor of Florida." We learn from the same source that "the author of Barrington's Fate,' a late number of the No Name novels, is Mrs. Alfred W. Hunt. The book was recently published in London under the title 'Self-Condemned."

LITERARY AND TRADE NOTES.

HENKELS & TRIPPLE have changed the date of sale of the Archibald Campbell library from the 14th to the 21st inst.

"Democracy," which had already appeared in German, is now issued in a French translation by M. Plon.

HENRY HOLT & Co. publish this week in their Leisure Hour and Moment series Adelaide Sergeant's novel, "Beyond Recall."

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION announce a new book by Agnes Giberne, entitled "Gwendoline; or, Halcots and Halcombes."

R. WORTHINGTON has purchased a handsome and commodious house at 28 Lafayette Place, to which he intends removing his wholesale and publishing business.

CORRECTION.—In our last issue, on page 501, in the item noticing S. E. Cassino & Co.'s announcement, in the third line read Say's Etymology instead of Gay's.

P. BLAKISTON, SON & Co., Philadelphia, have about ready the new edition of Bloxam's "Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, with Experiments," with 300 engravings.

MR. ALTON FAUNCE, for several years in charge of the manufacturing department of D.

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Lothrop & Co., has recently taken charge of the publishing department of Moses King, Cambridge, Mass.

MR. A. S. HARDY'S novel, "But Yet a Woman," although published less than three weeks, has reached the fourth thousand. It is a thoroughly good story and merits the large popularity it has so suddenly achieved.

Moses King, Cambridge, Mass., will shortly publish "Elementary Practice in Delineation," by Charles H. Moore, instructor in drawing in Harvard University. Besides about twenty pages of text which treats very fully of the art of delineation, it will have twenty plates of fine subjects for copy.

MACMILLAN & Co. expect to have ready by the end of this month Mr. Crawford's new novel, "Doctor Claudius," the scene of which is laid partly in Germany and partly in this country. His last novel, "Mr. Isaacs," still sells so rapidly in this country that Mr. Brett finds it difficult to supply the demand.

EBERHARD FABER has just placed on the market an attachment for pencils or penholders, which is designed to facilitate firm and easy writing, and to prevent cramping of the hand. It is a triangular piece of hard rubber, so made as to adjust readily to the pencil or penholder, and is fitted with depressions to receive the fingers.

TUTTLE & Co., Rutland, Vt., the publishers of Mrs. Dorr's novelty called "Santa Claus Souvenir," are preparing to offer this attractive and salable holiday article in revised dress the coming season, and at a reduced price. They have sold over twenty thousand copies, and with the reduction in price and new features, it will no doubt retain its popularity.

C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y., will publish on the 15th inst. a small volume on "Latitude and Longitude, and Longitude and Time," embracing a comprehensive discussion, with over one hundred illustrative questions and problems, by Prof. J. Anthony Bassett, of Gouverneur Seminary. On the 1st of June he will issue a volume entitled "Recreations in Ancient Fields," by Rev. Egbert Charles Lawrence,

Dodd, Mead & Co. will issue shortly an édition de luxe of the Works of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, which will be limited to 320 copies printed from type. The plays will be prefaced by an introductory essay on the life and genius of Sheridan by Richard Grant White, and illustrated with three portraits etched for this edition from the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the drawing by Corbould, and the sketch originally published in The Gentleman's Magazine.

HARPER & BROS. have in preparation a volume entitled "What Our Social Classes Owe to Each Other," comprising the articles on social and industrial topics which have been appearing in Harper's Weekly. The author, Prof. W. G. Sumner is engaged in revising them. They have also in preparation a biographical volume by Howard Carroll, entitled "Twelve Americans," comprising sketches of twelve of the most eminent of our countrymen, from Geo. Washington to Peter Cooper.

H. C. Lea's Son & Co. expect to have ready in a few days a new edition of Seiler's handbook "On the Throat," discussing the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the throat, nose, and

naso-pharynx, also the fifth edition of Bumstead on "Venereal Diseases." They have just issued a new edition of "Diseases of the Eye," by Edward Nettleship, with a chapter on practical examination of railroad employees as to color-blindness, acuteness of vision and hearing, by Wm. Thomson, M.D.

HENRY GURLEY, who was engaged in the book department of the American Tract Society for many years, and then for a long while was in business for himself at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, has deserted the ranks of the book trade to engage in what he considers a more lucrative employment—catering to the inner wants of his fellow beings. In other words, he has opened a well-appointed dining-saloon at No. 22 Spruce Street, where he hopes to retain the acquaintance of his old friends.

Some notable announcements are made for the popular series of American Men of Letters. Emerson will be treated by Dr. Holmes; Bayard Taylor, by Mr. J. R. G. Hassard, of the New York Tribune; Benjamin Franklin, by Mr. McMaster, whose "History of the United States" has made him immediately and justly famous; Margaret Fuller, by Colonel T. W. Higginson; Edmund Quincy, by Mr. Sidney Howard Gay; William Cullen Bryant, by Mr. John Bigelow, who knew him intimately; and Edgar A. Poe, by Mr. George L. Woodberry, one of the best prose writers and most competent critics among our younger authors.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS have now ready Augustus J. C. Hare's new volume, "Cities of Southern Italy and Sicily," in which, with his characteristic and engaging manner, he unfolds a vivid picture of that classic country, with parts of which his name is already so favorably connected. Mr. Hare, it is needless to mention, does not follow the guide-book track, but takes his readers to the hidden beauties of the country, exploring with them "the savage scenery of the Abruzzi, the characteristic cathedral of Apulia, the historic sites of Magna Græcia," etc. They have also ready a "Sketch book by R. Caldecott," which is dedicated "to everybody, but copyright reserved." It is a charming picture-book for grown people, and fully up to the former productions by this genial artist.

SCRIBNER & WELFORD have an edition of "Revelation and Modern Theology Contrasted; or, The Simplicity of the Apostolic Gospel Demonstrated," by Rev. C. A. Row, of St. Paul's. The object of this work is to develop the position which was assumed as the foundation of the author's Bampton Lectures ("Christian Evidences Viewed in Relation to Modern Thought"), viz., "that Christianity, as distinct from the theological systems of the different communities into which Christendom is divided, consists of a few simple principles which constitute its essence as a revelation, and to inquire what is really essential to it, and what are merely human additions." They have also ready a new and cheaper edition of John Ashton's interesting work, "Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne.'

A RUMOR has gained some circulation, says the N. Y. Tribune, "that 'Helen Campbell, a name known to belong to the literary and household editor of The Continent, is merely a nom deplume for Mrs. Tourgée. The two personalities are distinct, Mrs. Campbell having been first

known to the public as Helen C. Weeks, a successful writer for children. She is, moreover, the author of 'Patty Pearson's Boy,' which first appeared as a serial in *The Christian Union* under the title of 'Unto the Third and Fourth Generation'; 'The Easiest Way in Housekeeping and Cooking,' 'Under Green Apple Boughs' (a novel), and 'The Problem of the Poor: a Record of Quiet Work in Unquiet Places,' being a clever and suggestive study of phases of life and work in the slums of New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press a volume by this lady, entitled 'The American Girl's Home Book of Work and Play.'"

THE édition de luxe of Emerson's works which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are preparing, says the New York Tribune, is to be a piece of bookmaking which American collectors will not be ashamed to compare with foreign work. The text will form that sweet island amid fairest wide margins beloved of all true and skilled readers; the type is of a most handsome countenance; the generosity of the leading is tem-pered by discretion; and the paper is of the richness and thickness desired by the bibliophile and appreciated even by the unlearned. All these beauties will soon be matter for longing only; for the five hundred copies are nearly all subscribed for and a few days will see the list closed. There could hardly be a more desirable edition, and considering its beauty it is a remarkably cheap one. The II volumes cost \$5 each. The publishers expect that the first one will appear in June.

FUNK & WAGNALLS will issue shortly in their Standard Library a volume by Wilbur F. Crafts, entitled "Successful Men of To-day—What They Say of Success." This work is based on facts and incidents gathered from five hundred of the most prominent men in the United States in regard to their own boyhood: as to whether they were brought up in the country or in a city; whether they were early trained to work; at what age they went into business, etc.; and also their opinions as to the secrets of success. The replies have been gathered by a printed circular and by personal interviews, from ex-Vice-Presidents, Secretaries of the Treasury, Congressmen, Generals, Governors, Mayors, College Presidents, Professors, Judges, Lawyers, Doctors, Editors, Publishers, Manufacturers, Merchants, and many others. The facts, while interesting to the general public, are of special value to young men in business, or in institutions of learning, to parents and to

Soule & Bugbee have just issued "A Treatise on the Law of Executors and Administrators," by James Schouler. No work, in one volume, now before the public presents so logically the whole English and American law of executors and administrators with a due regard for the practical needs of such fiduciaries, and gives the prominence to the points of our American probate practice of to-day. They have just issued a work on "Admiralty Jurisdiction, Law and Practice," by Judge M. M. Cohen, of New Orleans, La. The special prominence given to the question of salvage, and the experience of the author as counsel in some of the most important admiralty cases that have come before the courts during the last twenty years, renders it of especial value. They have in active preparation a new work entitled,

"Restraints on Alienation," by Prof. John C. Gray, of Harvard Law School. Prof. Gray is a brother of Associate Justice Gray, of the Supreme Bench, and it is understood that this is his first work in book-form.

D. G. BRINTON, 115 S. 7th St., Phila., will publish in June the second volume of his valuable Library of Aboriginal American Literature. It will be entitled "The Iroquois Book of Rites; an historical record of the Kanonsionni, or United Nations," comprising the original text and a literal translation, with introduction, notes, and glossary, edited by Horatio Hale. The volume is a native composition, partly in the Canienga (or Mohawk) and partly in the Onondaga lan-guages, and is valuable, not merely for its historical import, which may be said to carry back the authentic history of Northern America to a period fifty years earlier than the era of Columbus, but also for the new light which it casts upon the Indian character and social life. introductory essay, in ten chapters, treats at considerable length of the ethnology and history of the Huron-Iroquois nations, the Iroquois League and its founders (Hiawatha, Dekanawidah, and their associates), the origin of the Book of Rites, the composition of the Federal Council, the clan system, the laws of the League, and the historical traditions relating to it, the Iroquois character and public policy, and the Iroquois language. A map prefixed to the work shows the location of the United Nations and of the surrounding tribes.

D. APPLETON & Co. will publish shortly a comprehensive work, entitled "Dynamic Sociology," by Lester F. Ward, of the Statistical Department at Washington, D. C. The treatise is of a philosophical character, based upon the doctrine of evolution, and the most advanced scientific ideas, but taking broad issue with the laissez-faire school of political and social thinkers. By "Dynamical Sociology" the author means the active and voluntary development of society by all civilized resources, as contrasted with the negative or statical sociology of spontaneous and unconscious development. holds that the genetic method of natural progress passes into the higher anthropo-teleological method of intelligent and purposed control of social activities, in which government, as a regulative agency in human affairs, must assume larger powers and responsibilities than ever be-fore. The paternal-government party, which demands that the State shall take charge of railroads, telegraphs, schools, and many other things, will find Mr. Ward's work a very elaborate scientific text-book of its policy. The author writes with great clearness, and in a popular style, and as he is very radical, and has the full courage of his extreme opinions, his book is sure to make a sensation in the circle of thinking readers in this country.

THE London Academy says: "The American papers state that Mr. Justin McCarthy is writing an 'Outline History of Ireland,' in several volumes, to begin from the earliest times and come down to the present day. This statement is evidently a confused echo of the little volume, with a similar title, just published by Mr. Justin H. McCarthy, the son. What the father is really engaged upon is a 'Child's History of Our Own Times,' condensed from his larger work."

The Publishers' Weekly.

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BOOKS WANTED.

Under the heading "Books Wanted," subscribers are entitled to a free insertion of five lines, exclusive of address, in each issue. Repeated matter, however, must be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Copy for this Department must reach us Thursday Morning to be in time for insertion in same week's issue.

In answering, please state edition, condition and price.

J. Anglim & Co., 1424 F St., Washington, D. C. Cooper's Homeward Bound, 12°. Darley's pl. N. Y., Hurd & Houghton.

BRENTANO BROS., 5 UNION SQ., N. Y.

Vittoria Colonna. Annie Clayton. Eveline, by Mad. D'Arblay.
Henry Esmond. H. Select Library.
Cicero's Oration. Harper Class Library.
Art Amateur, January, 1883.
Halls of Vartie.

J. G. Cisco, Jackson, Tenn. The History of Scotland, by Sir Walter Scott, Bart, in 2 v., v. 1, pub. by Carey & Lea, Phila., 1830, bds., uncut.

ROBERT CLARKE & CO., CINCINNATI.

Van Cotta, Ore Deposits. Harper's Young People, bound, v. 1, 1879. McIntosh, Electrical Theory of the Universe, pub. by Men-

CUPPLES, UPHAM & Co., 283 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON. Noyes, History of American Socialism.
Morley's History of English Nation.
King's Hope, pub. Loring.
Reminiscences of an Officer of Zouaves. D. A. & Co.

E. DARROW & Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Stone's Life of Brandt, v. 1.

O'Reiley's History of Rochester.

Story Without an End (Jas. Miller).

1 each v. 10 and 11, Am. Book Exchange ed., Chambers'
Encyl., 8°. cl.

Harris' Preadamite Earth. Man Primeval. " Patriarchy.
The Garland, by Gutch.

THOS. W. DURSTON & CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Foster's Antiquities of America. Beamish, Discovery of the Northmen. Palfrey's History New England. 1 each v. 1, 2, 3, Yale Literary Magazine.

FITCH, BILLINGS & Co., ELMIRA, N. Y. Atlases of each of the following N. Y. State Counties: Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler, Tompkins, Steuben, Allegany, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus; also of Erie, Warren, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Bradford and Susquehanna Counties, Pennsylvania.

F. E. GRANT, 678 BROADWAY, N. Y. A Run Through the State of New York, by Maxwell. Collins' English Peerage.
Burke's Extinct Peerage.

Thoroton's Nottingham.
Savage's New England Settlers.
Dodd's East Haven (Conn.) Register.
A World of Wonders, with Anecdotes and Opinions Concerning Popular Superstition, by Albany Poyntz.

E. M. HANCOCK, WAUKON, IOWA.

Live and Learn.
Thomas Guthrie's Gems.
Ministering Children.
Burkee's Life and Speeches.
R. B. Sheridan on the Impeachment of Warren Hastings.

GUSTAV HINSTORFF, CHICAGO. 29 copies Miller, Rev. M. R., The Luminous Unity; or, Letters Addressed to the Rev. A. Guinzburg, cl.

JANSEN, McClurg & Co., CHICAGO. Hamilton (Alex.). Works, 7 v., 8°. 1851.

Scribner's Monthly, v. 9, bound or unbound.

Carpenter, Six Months at the White House.

Wakefield, War Between the Sac and Fox Indians, 12°.

Jacksonville, Ill., 1834.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) BOOK AND NEWS Co. Taine, Art in Greece, 16°. N. Y., 1871.

EDWARD E. LEVI, PITTSBURGH, PA. Taylor on the Oath.
The Derrien, by Charlotte Elizabeth.
Bishop, England's Works.
Guernsey's History of America.

JOSEPH McDonough, ALBANY, N. Y. Irving's Life of Washington, imp. 8°. ed., hf. rus. or any binding. N. Y., Putnam, 1857.
Life and Works of John Adams, 10 v. ed., black cl., v. 1, 4

JOSEPH MACLEAN, 1102 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA. Plans of Brooklyn Water Works, 1845.
Resant's Treatise on Hydro-Mechanics. Cambridge, 1867.
Dreamthorp, by Alexander Smith.
Money, by Chas. Moran. Appleton, 1863.
Economy of Capital, R. H. Patterson. Edinb., 1865.
Principles of Currency, Bonamy Price. London, 1869.
The Theory of Business, John Laing.
London, 1868.
Reardmore's Hydrology. London, 1862.
Beloe on Reservoirs. London, 1872.

S. A. MAXWELL & Co., CHICAGO. Cassell's Franco-German War, il., 2 v., \$7.50. Leypoldt's Annual Reference-List, 1877-'8. Nicholas Nickleby, Diamond ed., pub. by Ticknor & Fields, 1867, green cl., state condition. The President's Words (Words of Lincoln).

PETER PAUL & BRO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Life of F. D. Maurice. Lamb's Tales of Shakspere, Golden Treasury ser., green or brown cl.

Memoir of Mrs. M. E. Van Lennep, by her mother, pub. in
N. Y. in 1861. N. Y. in 1861.
Bagehot's Historical Studies.
MacLeod's (Donald), The Bloodstone. Chas. Scribner, 1853.
'' Idler of the Alps; or, Pynhurst and his Wanderings, cl., 12°.
De Teissier, Village Sermons, v. 1, English book.

Young J. Pentland, 29 W. Nicolson St., Edinburgh, Scotland.

Audubon's Birds, 7 v., roy. 8°.

A. D. F. RANDOLPH & Co., N. Y. Santa Fé Expedition, by George Wilkes Kendall. Last Mil y Una Noches, pub. by Lockwood.

REDHEAD, WELLSLAGER & Co., DES MOINES, IOWA. Mrs. Macharness, Cloud with the Silver Lining, Compensation, Anna Brewster. Self-Culture. Carleton & Co.

SAUNDERS' MEDICAL BOOK-STORE, 33 S. 10TH ST., PHILA. Cyclopædia of Eminent Pennsylvanians.
Moll Pitcher, Whittier.
The Nation, v. 3, 4, 5 and 7.
Amongst the West, Montalembert.
Works by John Timbs, F.R.S.

H. SCHONFELD'S ANTIQUARIAN BOOK-STORE, OMAHA,

Steinmetz, History of the Jesuits. Crallè, Life of Calhoun. Wellington, Economic Theory of Location of Railroads.

A. H. SMYTHE, COLUMBUS, O. Storer's Dict. Chem. Solubilities.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, 23 MURRAY ST., N. Y. Hall's Maximilian in Mexico.

JOHN WILEY'S SONS, 15 ASTOR PLACE, N. Y. Hume and Smollett's England, v. 12, 13. London, 1825.

CHAS. L. WOODWARD, 78 NASSAU ST., N. Y. Kendall's Life of Jackson.

Harper's Weekly and Frank Leslie's Illustrated during and before the war.

E. & J. B. Young & Co., Cooper Union, N. Y. Waterhouse's Cowpox. 1802.
Caldwell's Agriculture and Quantitative Analysis, 2 copies.
Nordheimer's Hebrew Grammar.
Hall's Wilderness and Warpath.
Portal's Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie, 7 v. 1770-'73. Bibles (Quarto), pub. by Virtue, dated 1806 and 1812.

S. ZICKEL, 19 DRY ST., N. Y. Universal History, 7 v., London, Sam. Bagster & Sons; or any other history of the world.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

J. W. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH, RICHMOND, VA. J. W. KANDOLPH & ENGLISH, KICHMOND, VA.

Benton's Debates, 16 v., cl., \$30.

Bayle's Dictionary Supt., 4 v., folio, (French) Amsterdam, 1750-'6, hf. shp., 4 v., \$6.

Milton's Historical, Political, and Miscellaneous Works on Life, 2 v., folio, cf., London, 1738, \$6.

Œuvres de Machiavel, 9 v., 8°. hf. shp., Paris, 1803, \$3.

D'Oyly and Mants, Family Bible, 2 v., 4°. shp., N. Y., 1818, 84. Sanderson's Lives of the Bible, 8°. hf. tky., N. Y., 1868, \$3. Sanderson's Lives of the Signers, 9 v., 8°. cf., \$8. Brotherhead's Book of the Signers, 4°. cl., Phil., \$6. Bell's British Theatre, 24 v., 24°. hf. cf., London, 1792,

\$7.50.
Webster's Works and Life, 8 v., 8°. cl., Bost., 1857, \$10.
Froissart's Chronicles, 12 v., hf. cf., Lond., 1808, \$6.
American Journal of Med. Sciences, 1831-'81, except 4 Nos. 1841, and 14 Nos. 1862-'5, \$30.

BOOKS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

RARE BOOKS, Magazines, Pamphlets, etc., especially those pertaining to the South, always on hand. Largest old book-store south of Baltimore. Write for anything you desire. Confederate money for sale. W. B. BURKE, 8 Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS in all languages, back numbers of magizines, illustrated papers, etc. School-books a Specialty. Translations made. Correspondence solicited. T. Berendsohn, 50 Fulton St., N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED.—Travelling salesman for books and station-ery, for Ohio trade. State age, experience, and sal-ary expected. Address "A. B. C.," PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY,

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED.—A situation as salesman in a book-store by a college graduate, who has had three years' experience in Boston. Address H. Dawson, 41 Arlington St., Lowell, Mass.

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, COPYRIGHT OFFICE, WASHINGTON.

TO WIT: BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the 27th day of April, Anno Domini 1883, J. T. Trowbridge, of Arlington, Mass., has deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: "Ironthorpe, the Pioneer Preacher, by J. T. Trowbridge," the right whereof he claims as author, in conformity with the laws of the U. S. respecting copyrights. In renewal for 14 years from April 27, 1883, when the first term of 28 years will have expired.

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The Unblishers' Weekly.

Supplement: Book-Making.

THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, according to its promise, suggested by the discussion of "cut edges" (see issue of March 24, p. 342), begins herewith a series of extracts from authorities on the art of book-making, which it purposes, for convenience' sake, to print in supplements, to be devoted to matter of special interest to publish-

Mr. Kegan Paul's article from the Fortnightly Review for April, 1883, on "The Production and Life of a Book," is selected, not so much because of the newness of its information (it was written more to give hints to authors), as because it is the freshest contribution on the subject from a well-known practical publisher. The criticisms on the article, however, which we quote, in the form of notes, from the British and Colonial Printer, bring out some practical points, and show a few peculiarities of English publishing, as does also the criticism of the question of "Royalty or Half Profits," added from the Publishers' Cir-

The next supplement will be devoted to the subject of Binding. Suggestions or contributions are respectfully solicited.

THE PRODUCTION AND LIFE OF BOOKS.

It is intended to trace in the following pages the life of a book, from its first conception in the recesses of an author's mind to its grave, that long home, unknown, often long deferred, yet which surely awaits all which is wrought by man, as well as the toiling hand and busy brain which made it. .

It may be taken as an axiom, that no first books and few others are worth putting before the world which do not spring naturally from the author's feeling that he has something to say which will benefit others to hear. That quality, called inspiration, existing in very different degrees, is always needed for the making of a true book. There are, of course, some limitations to this statement. A practised writer, long warmed by the sacred flame, may retain an after-glow, may have learned a trick of pen, which may carry him on for some time when the impulse has ceased; but even then some lighting of the brands by fire as from heaven, some kindling from a wind from without, is needful again and again, were the writer as copious as Scott, as versatile as Goethe. .

THE MANUSCRIPT.

Let us suppose that a book is written and that its author has surmounted the preliminary difficulties of want of inspiration and want of learning. We will assume it has been written on one side of the paper only, and in quarto, not in folio size; that the pages are numbered, and that they are not fastened together, a most irri-

tating and vexatious proceeding. It is perhaps, too much to assume that the MS. has been carefully revised, because many people put this off till, as they say, they can see it in print. Things look so different in type, they are tired of MS. the alterations can be, at worst, but slight, and are far more easily made in proof. Now here are several fallacies. Correcting proof, except the mere errors of the printer, is an expensive business. The estimate made for printing a book, whether given to the author or the publisher, assumes that only such corrections and a few more will be made in proof, and all else is charged extra. There never yet lived an author who was not quite sure he had corrected very little, and those who are most guilty are the most confident that they have made next to no changes. Nor is it true that all things can be best corrected in proof When the MS. leaves the writer he has taken leave of his book as a whole. He afterward gets it only piecemeal—he is unable to compare the beginning with the middle and the end.

However, suppose the book to exist in MS., and that it has to take its chance, first of finding favor with a publisher, next with the public. Let it be carefully remembered that not every book which has a literary has also a commercial value; and that the one is not necessarily in any degree the measure of the other. If a book is transcendently good on any subject, it will, no doubt, sooner or later, succeed; if it is bad, it will sometimes succeed because of its very badness—it may appeal to the vulgar, or the base, or the trivial. But if the writer be not a Robertson as a preacher, or a Macaulay as a historian, a George Eliot as a novelist, or a Browning as a poet-if he be one of the average public who has written a fairly good book, success will depend on whether the book at the moment hits the fancy of the public or supplies a want just then felt; it rarely creates the demand. ever it be, it will probably be carefully and kindly considered if sent to a publisher. No author need ever seek an introduction to a publisher, nor fear that a MS. will not be examined. Good authors are too rare for publishers to run the risk of passing them over, and it is quite certain that there is no respectable firm that does not give just so much attention as is its due to every Ms. offered to them. There are stories, mostly fabulous, though some may have a grain of truth, of MSS. which have wandered from house to house, rejected and despised, at last accepted to the fortune of the clever publisher who discovered the author's merits, and to the shame and confusion of face of those who refused the offered boon. But what of that? The legends, however true, would only show that publishers are not infallible, not that the MSS. were unconsidered. And the book got into print at last! The fact is, that books worth having are rarely, if ever, lost to the world; in the literary market, as well as all other markets, good wares are willingly taken and fetch their full price.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH AUTHORS.

What that full price is depends on a number of causes; but it may be said that it is rarely indeed the value the author puts upon it. pose, for instance, that a book will cost £100 to produce, and is to sell at 6s. Says the author glibly, "A thousand copies, which are sure to sell, will realize £300, so that after the book is produced and paid for, there will remain two thirds of that sum to divide." "Stay," says the

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publisher; "how are you to get it distributed? What is to become of the booksellers, who must make their profit? What of the review copies, without which it will not be noticed at all? What of the chances that it does not sell, and is a loss instead of a gain?" This may serve to show the marvellous kind of mistakes into which authors fall when they estimate the value of their wares. There comes a happy time to some when they can in a degree fix the value aright. A successful novelist, like Mr. Trollope, or George Eliot, a successful poet like Mr. Tennyson, does attain to know the trade value of a story or a ballad; but the experience must first be a wide and a long one, and even then the author does not always understand that his name in a magazine at a given time may be worth more than the story or the poem, which in itself, and in another magazine or at another time,

might not be worth half the money. Again, much will depend on the number of copies likely to be needed. There is a vast amount of books, good and useful, of which a very small edition, likely to satisfy the whole demand, just pays its expenses, leaving little for division. And there are certain technical books appealing to only a few, which can never, under any circumstances, pay their cost. It would be well if, on proper examination by competent persons, these were now and then subsidized by government, as they are in other countries; but these must always be too few to need special mention. Of ordinary ways of publishing there are several. I. The sale of copyright. In this case the publisher takes all the risk, the author receives a lump sum down, and, as far as he is concerned, there is an end of the transaction. In the case of a work of but ephemeral value, such as the ordinary novel, the arrangement is good for the author, and the publisher knows, or ought to know, his business. 2. The payment by royalty. That is, that the author assigns the book to the publisher, taking, by agreement, so much on each copy sold, either from the first or after a certain reserved number of copies, or on each edition; but these modifications do not affect the principal arrangements, by which the publisher takes the risk, and the profits are divided in a definite specified manner. If the book have any permanent value, and is likely to run edition after edition, this is by far the fairest way. For take a book, say like a scientific treatise, or a school-book requiring revision from time to time, of which the author sells the copyright, and after a couple of years, on a new edition being required, a complete revision is needed. But without a further payment the author does not care to revise that on which he has now no interest; if the book sells, the publisher's temptation is great not to bring it up to the highest standard; therefore the ideally excellent arrangement is one by which both are interested in making the book always complete by fresh revisions. The system of "half profits" is misleading and unsatisfactory; The system of it should never be employed; a definite royalty on definite copies is one on which there can be no mistake and no dispute. Or, 3, a book may be published on commission; that is, the writer bears the whole expense, the book belongs to him, the publisher taking a certain commission on the sales. If the publisher consider a book will prove a success, he would of course willingly make it his own speculation; and the fact of taking it on commission often shows that in his judgment the work has but a slender commercial value.

But there may be many reasons why it should yet be brought out. And if it be the mere whim of the writer, the £100. or £200. spent upon it, some of which is sure to be returned, is of more good to the world, and of more pleasure to the writer, than would be the case did he buy a picture or a gem of the same cost, to be seen by fewer than those whom his book may instruct or amuse. Some books are also published on commission because the author is so confident of his work that he prefers to take for himself the risk and the profit.

"Why should I not get my own estimate and print for myself?" is a common question, and the answer is manifold. A book arranged by an amateur is almost always disagreeable to the eye. The reader will often not know why a given page is so much pleasanter to read than another, when an experienced person will see at a glance that the print of one is too broad on the paper, and the breadth of a single letter would make all the difference; and there are a dozen little details of this sort which need personal attention at every turn. Nor can an amateur successfully advertise or distribute his book. Even an author of the celebrity of Mr. Ruskin has crippled his usefulness and injured his sale by attempting amateur publishing.

When all these matters are decided, a specimen page fixed, the different kinds of type decided, and so on, the printers begin their work. The MS. is given to a number of men who are arranged in a group, which is called a "companionship," and these are, or ought to be, occupied continuously on the book till it is done. But authors give the printers trouble, if, on the other hand, it is sometimes amply repaid in kind. They will not always send all the "copy," as it is termed, at once, when it is most important that the printers should have their whole work before them; they will not return proofs promptly, nor make their corrections at once, but send them in by driblets as second thoughts, all of which are exceeding interruptions to business. Those who have had proofs to correct have noticed on the MS. returned with them names written on the margin. This shows what portion has been allotted to each man of the group, and explains why it is important that only one side of the paper be written on, or the same sheet might have to be divided among two men, and paper is not yet made so thick as to enable them to split it in its thickness.

As soon as the printing has begun-usually on long strips of paper containing from one and a half to two pages of the book-begins also too often the strife as to spelling between author and printer. It has probably occurred but little to many readers what variations there can be, and how different are the customs of different printers. If a writer have any wish that his own punctuation and spelling be followed, let him be quite clear that he knows his own mind, and give, in writing, the strictest orders that no alteration whatever be made. If there be any one thing a really good writer knows, it is that punctuation is simply meant to aid the reader, and there is no hard-and-fast rule for commas and semicolons. But a printer has his hardand-fast rules, only that the rules are not uniform in different houses. .

The cost of such corrections as are necessitated by blunders of the printer is charged to the printer, but all else falls on the author or publisher, as may have been arranged. Few

matters connected with books are a more frequent source of disagreement than corrections; for, as the printers work by time, it is difficult to decide what minutes, or fractions of minutes, are occupied in any given change. This further may be said for those who write, that all corrections made when the book is divided into pages are more costly than when the matter is in slip.

COMPOSITION AND PRINTING.

When the book has advanced a certain stage, varying with the size of the volume, the resources of the printer, and in great measure with the type adopted, the printer will often ask for "a release" of type-that is, he will print from his forms already set up as many copies as are wanted of those sheets, and distribute the type, or take the letters apart. Then it is that the number of the book likely to sell has to be calculated, 500, 750, 1000 or more, and whether it shall be moulded, or stereotyped. Few persons have the smallest notion of the great weight or cost of the type used in printing, say, a crown octavo book of 500 pages. In such a book, for instance, there will be nearly 25 cwt., and the cost will be over £160, exclusive of what is called furniture, chases, etc., all that is used in holding the type. When distributed the type must, of course, be set up again if a new edition be wanted, and the cost incurred de novo; and to avoid this expense, and the still vaster cost and warehouse room of keeping any large number of books standing, stereotyping, or electrotyping, which is a sort of glorified form of the first, is adopted in regard to such books as are likely to have any large sale without being changed to any great extent. The first process of this is called moulding, and in case of uncertainty this alone may be at first undertaken. The types as they stand for each page have a cast taken of them in soft yielding material, papier-maché or plaster-of-Paris, which becomes hard as it dries, just as the impression of a seal is taken in bread-crumb or wax: the stereo-plate is made by running metal into the mould, which, in the case of electrotype, is coated with a harder metal, so that there is an exact and immovable copy or duplicate of the page of shifting type. It is, of course, just infinitesimally less sharp and clear, but it gains in stability; there is no chance of a dropped letter, such as is found now and then in the very best printed books; but with perfectly careful workmen the artistic effect of a first-rate book printed from movable type is better than that taken from a plate. In any case the first edition is usually taken from the movable type, the worked sheets are laid aside till joined by others, and the cast is then taken from the type before distribution.

It is, then, on these worked sheets, printed on the paper supplied for the book, instead of the rough waste on which proofs are pulled, that the quality and appearance of the type and work can be for the first time judged. It must be confessed that while a modern press can turn out a vast number of volumes with great credit, scarce any book nowadays can vie in beauty with the old Aldine books, with many printed in Italy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, or with those printed by our English Baskerville in the last century, between the years 1756 and 1775. One reason of this is that our types are not so beautiful. In old days each typefounder was desirous of getting designs for his letters from men of real artistic feeling; nor did these disdain to design a comma, any more

than they would scorn to make a beautiful leaf or flower in a picture devoted to saints or his-There is a tradition that torical personages. Hogarth designed Baskerville types, which is likely enough; at any rate, they were the last English types of originality or beauty. The best now existing are copies of copies, reproduced mechanically, which have long ceased to have the human brain infused, as it were, into the molten metal. The best existing types at this moment are French, and they, not ours, are the true descendants of Baskerville; for at his death in 1775 his types were sold to France, and used to print an edition of Voltaire, still well known, and most excellent in its workmanship. The modern French types of the best fonts are reproduced, as it would seem, from these, but with less of exact mechanical copying and more of human variation and fancy. There could scarcely be a better book for the artistic future of books than that which might be done by some master of decorative art, like Mr. William Morris, and some great firm of type-founders in conjunction, would they design and produce some new types for our choicer printed books.

THE PAPER.

That the great bulk of the paper now made is not so good as it used to be is, I suppose, universally admitted. One reason is obvious. greater quantities are used every year, the best paper is made from linen rag, and there is less linen rag available since the larger wear of calico and woollen goods. Ultimately, of course, paper is now what it always was since first it was made from the fibres of the rush or papyrus. It was at first manipulated in no degree; the outer peel was stripped off the rush, and the strips were fastened together. Gradually it was discovered that the vegetable fibre, beaten and disintegrated into pulp, then allowed under certain conditions to settle into a film and dried, was better. But the more the fibres can be disintegrated the better the paper; and no process is so complete as the making it in the first place into another material, and allowing it to be worn and broken, as the completest mode of destroying its string-Every kind of material has been tried, especially those on which St. Paul said it would not do to lay a foundation—" wood, hay, stubble" the most common being the coarse form of vegetable fibre known as Esparto grass, a species of broom. In Sweden, previous to 1866, a newspaper was printed for some considerable time on a paper made from horse dung. It is not wholly fanciful that human wear and use has something to do with the excellence of paper, as with all other things of art. Mechanism is fatal to the higher and more spiritual qualities which make art. It has its great uses in cheapening and rendering plenteous much which is valuable and in a limited degree beautiful. But just as a chromo-lithograph is vile compared with an oil painting, just as a photograph of a picture compared with a beautiful print of it, so in exact proportion as you bring human work and human wear to bear on paper and printing you will have it, of its kind, supremely good, or only tolerable. This brings us to another reason why old paper was better than all but the best to be now procured. It was all hand-made; there was no machinery. The best paper now made, such as Whatman's in England, or the best Dutch, which is all still made by hand, is better, or at least as good, as was ever made since the

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HAND-PRINTING.

So again, if we will have first-rate work in the printing of a book, it must be done by hand. Nowadays there are few printers who will or can do this well, and therefore again the Aldines and the Baskervilles are no more; the average printing is better, but the highest, except in a few cases, is not so high. This is because the exact pressure given to insure beautiful printing can only be given by the skilled human hand. In all things where tenderness of feeling is required, machinery breaks down. In Italy and other wine countries grapes have been and are crushed by machinery, but be it never so carefully adjusted, this bruises the skins and breaks the stones, giving a rough and tart flavor to the produce; so that in all the finer qualities they have to go back to the old fashion of the days of Isaiah, when the garments of him that trod in the wine-vat were red; and of the early days of the Italian people when, as Macaulay said, the must formed round the white feet of laughing It cannot too often be said that machinery must crush and destroy that highest art which demands the human touch.

MACHINE WORK.

The first patent for making paper by machinery was taken out by one Robert, a workman attached to a paper-mill at Essone, in 1798; it was set up in the following year, but proved quite unworkable from its great inperfections. Didot, the proprietor of the mill in which Robert was a workman, bought the patent in the following year, introduced some improvements in the original model, and came over to Eng-land to have the plans executed. The machine was first used successfully at Mr. Hall's mill, in Hertfordshire, in 1803. Printing by machinepress instead of hand has been introduced very gradually, but it has at last almost driven out the old art. We are not here denying the convenience and the general accuracy of machinery, nor its exclusive adaptability for the generality of books, we are simply asserting that it is not the highest nor the most artistic work for those that are truly beautiful.;

* Now this is entirely wrong. The Dutch paper is very inferior to the hand-made paper produced in England; indeed, for printing purposes the British papers exceed every kind of foreign hand manufacture for their softness, and for their evenness of texture and uniform thickness. The Esparto grass paper has to be made to meet the price of publishers, so that the public can have a cheap publication. It has been said that twenty copies of the Telegraph newspaper must be sold before the proprietor gets a farthing profit on the paper itself. But if publishers will pay for good paper they can have as much of it as they please. The supply of linen rags is equal to the demand, and the best makers make large use of it as an admixture with other materials to manufacture a really good paper at a moderate price.—Brit. and Col. Printer.

† But we think he would have a difficulty in pointing out any but a jobbing printer who works without a machine press, or more probably a large number of them. Further, we differ in toto as to the lost art, and point to the productions of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., Messrs. Virtue & Co., Chaix & Co., Hachette & Co., Paris, in the United States Harper & Bros. and Chas. Scribner's Sons, whose excellent typography excels in finish, delicacy, and presswork anything and everything done by the early printers. It is also noteworthy that for the periodicals produced by these firms, machine-made paper is used exclusively.—Brit. and Col. Printer.

‡ Would he wish to see a better printed paper than the Art Journal, published by Messrs. Virtue? and yet this is printed by a machine press. Can he find better handmade paper for the purpose? and yet this is manufactured by machinery at a well-known Kentish paper-mill.—Brit. and Col. Printer.

THE SIZE OF THE BOOK.

The area of type upon the page will have usually determined the size of the finished book, but this is only absolutely regarded as fixed when the paper is delivered to the printer, who folds his sheet of paper so many times according to the size needed. When the paper was made by hand all sheets were, as a rule, the same size; the sheet once folded making two leaves and four pages was called in folio, or shortly folio, each leaf being a folio. These were once very common, the reason being in great measure that the size of the type required it. It is now rare, as is also the quarto, being the sheet folded into four, or eight pages. These two sizes are now rarely used, except for dictionaries, encyclopædias, church Bibles, books of reference, or those which will usually be read at a desk standing. The book folded in eight was called an octavo, and in twelve a duodecimo. Now, however, the sheets may be in various sizes, the demy octavo, roughly speaking, the size known as library books, is the only one that almost precisely keeps the old size and name; and the books in most common use are known as demy octavo, large crown, or post, crown octavo, and foolscap. Smaller books, approaching to the size once called duodecimo, will so vary in shape that no special name is or can be, attached to them.

THE BINDING.

The old theory of a book was, that if it were good enough to print it was good enough to bind, so as to preserve it permanently to be read over and over again. But since no book is sufficiently dry, nor is the type set on the paper for this purpose, it was necessary to place it in some kind of wrapper to serve a temporary end. The most elementary covering is that paper wrap, known and cursed by all purchasers of German and French books; the lightest sewing, the flimsiest cover, so that the book is in rags before it is read through. But the miraculous thing is, that Continental students not only seem willing to endure this, but, whether it is that they read their books laid flat on the table and less at the fireside than we do, they certainly tear their books less apart, and actually keep them on the shelves for years, referring to them now and again in that condition. The amazement was great with which when, on first making his acquaintance many years ago, the writer gazed on the library-shelves of that great scholar and charming writer, M. Renan, nearly all of which were filled to overflowing with books in paper covers, which, because he wanted them so often for reference, he had never had the time to send to the binders.

The old boarding of the last century, as practised among ourselves, was pleasant, pretty, and useful. It was simply two sheets of stiff cardboard united by the back, the sides covered with blue or gray paper, and the name of the book on a pasted label. It served its purpose till the book could be bound; it was neat and cheap, and there was no pretence that it imitated anything beyond itself. Yet it had its disadvantages; it caught the dirt easily and soon became shabby; while, unquestionably, there are many books not good enough to deserve a leather binding, which are yet worth preserving as long as we are likely to need them. Hence has sprung up what are called cloth bindings, more or less ornate, fairly inoffensive in the hands of a person of taste, but also frequent

vehicles for pretension, vulgarity, and imitation. There is little to be said in reference to this matter, except that in the case of really good books, "boards" should always be regarded as temporary, inadequate coverings. And in reference to future bindings all faces should be set, like flints, against a detestable habit lately introduced of using wire instead of thread to fasten the sheets together. When a book stitched in this fashion is sent to be really bound, the difficulty of removing the wire is so great that the book is almost sure to be torn; and moreover this again introduces into books what we should so eagerly strive to eliminate, the merely mechanical non-human labor.

Readers are much divided on the question whether books should or should not be cut. Some people are angry with the publishers that books to be read are not issued like Bradshaw's Guides, Bibles, Prayer-Books, and the like, with cut edges. The reason is that when a volume is bound, the edges, being thrown out of the level smoothness they have acquired from the first cutting, will need a second trimming, and the margin will be sensibly reduced, so that the broad type will have a miserably inadequate setting, as though you should put a picture in a frame too narrow for it. Those who care for the future of our well-bound books, will see that there is reason on the publisher's side for refusing to give in to the hasty American and unreasonable cry for books with cut edges. But when the paper-knife is used it should be done thoroughly. Some people never cut a book humanely, they treat it, or maltreat it, as though they had a special enmity toward it. An intelligent literary man used to say, in an altogether sweeping and ungallant matter, that he would never, if he could help it, trust a woman with a book. First, he said, that if she left it on a table she invariably put it open face downward and broke the back, and next that she never cut it well into the corners, so that as soon as it was really opened the leaves were torn. Would that these iniquities were confined to the weaker sex!

When a book worth preserving is really to be bound, the binding should be suitable, and done by a good workman. The early bindings were most costly. In the British Museum, and other great collections are to be seen covers in gold or silver, or carven wood, with bosses of precious stones, or of the metal itself wrought into special ornament on velvet or leather. bindings which were to be used and handled daily, the earliest fine specimens, which even now cannot be outdone, date from the first half of the sixteenth century. Many of the bindings executed for Jean Grollier are still extant, and fetch very high prices when they come into the market; they are remarkable in another way than their beauty, in showing the large and liberal spirit of a man, for they are inscribed, " Of the books of Jean Grollier and his friends." His notion of a book was that it should be used, and indeed if books are to be valued men must be trusted with them, and allowed access even to those which are the most precious. The French school of binding still stands very high, but our best Englishmen are as good, save that they want a little looking after in the way of head-bands and small details. But whoever will have his books really cared for must learn to take in them an intelligent interest, must consult with, instruct as well as defer to, the artist, and spend at least as much pains about

the clothing of his books as about that of his own person or that of his wife and daughters.

THE DISTRIBUTION AND SALE.

The books, however, of which we are speaking are for the most part boarded only, and have next to be distributed to the public. This have next to be distributed to the public. is done in three ways: by advertising, by sending them to reviews, by subscribing them to the booksellers.

As soon as the volume is ready it is shown round by a traveller to all the leading booksellers in London and the provinces, and each of these speculates in as many copies as he thinks fit, getting them at that time and in that matter on special terms. As every one knows, we can, by paying cash, get a considerable reduction on the price of a book, amounting in many cases to 25 per cent, and since the bookseller must also make his profit, the difference between the nominal and the actual sum received for a book is very considerable. The system employed by modern booksellers, while it has no doubt cheapened books to the public, has materially changed the character of the bookselling We now meet more rarely than of old the man of intelligence who knew all about the books published, and was able to advise and help his customer. He is succeeded by the man who tries especially to sell the class of book out of which he can, under the changed circumstances of the trade, get the most money; and he speculates in as few books as possible, leaving it to his customer to find out what books are in demand, and order them through him. The customer must discover the books by means of advertisements and reviews.

As a rule, if a book is good, the public, review or no review, finds it out and buys it; if it be bad, no amount of praise from injudicious or foolish admirers will make it go. There is no such thing as "pushing a book," except to put it fairly before the public, give it its opportunity, and let it take its chance. It is often said that the system of monster circulating libraries is a good thing for literature; but this may be doubted or even emphatically denied. Some thirty years ago, before the rise of these establishments, there were in every part of the country book clubs, containing from a dozen to fifty members, who chose and circulated the books from house to house. If, then, a good book of travel, or historical research, or biography were were written, the publisher might feel sure that among these clubs an edition would sell, and on that security could offer good terms to the author. The book clubs have vanished, and the half dozen monster libraries, if indeed there be so many, make less than half the number of books do among their far larger number of readers. The present system has fostered the growth and development of the second-rate novel, but it has in no degree aided literature properly so called.

THE FATE OR FUTURE OF THE BOOK.

So our supposed book is launched on its life voyage. It may perish, as so many do, almost at its birth, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung," save perhaps by its begetter, and he sometimes, if it fail thus miserably, has the grace to be ashamed of his own abortion. But if it live in any true sense, its life may be as varied as any human existence, and, like that, it depends much on intrinsic character. Say it is a volume of poetry. In that case it is a miracle indeed if it attain success in life. For poetry, refined,

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subtle, romantic, unconcerned with the most obvious things of life, is ill-suited to make its way in a material world,

Or, the book may be a novel. How soon these die, all but a few! Some indeed are very long lived. To speak only of English books, we shall not willingly let die "Tom Jones" or "Tristram Shandy" the great masterpieces of humor, which if now and then coarse, were so after the fashion of the time, and less harmfully than certain modern novelists are indecent behind a veil; but how are their co-evals vanished! In a later day Scott remains one of the giants of all time; but where is Galt? Miss Austen lives; but where is Mrs. Brunton? And of the novels which we read when we were young, Miss Porter's, Mrs. Gore's, "Od sont les neiges d'antan?" as Villon sings, "Where are the snows of a year agone?"

Or in history, Grote's "Greece" is alive, but where is Mitford's? Another history of the same country, learned and painstaking, was never fully born. And Mr. Wordy's "History of the Peninsular War" to prove that Providence was on the side of the Tories? dead, dead; dead as the Tory party, and with less

hope of revival. . .

And as perhaps no human life was ever wholly worthless, and the worst use to which you can put a man, as has been said, is to hang him, so no book is wholly worthless, and none should ever be destroyed. We have probably all had the same experience, that we have never parted with a book, however little we fancied it would be wanted again, without regretting it soon afterward. There is a spark of good remaining in the most unvirtuous person or book.

But it is the peculiarity of books, as apart from men, that while the man is enshrined once for all in one body only, a book has many duplicates; and in regard to some it may be perhaps admitted that the copies stored up in the libraries are indeed enough. In the British Museum, or in the Bodleian, or in the Bibliothèque Nationale, persons may read two thousand years hence how we in the dawn of science and civilization lived, more legibly than we can read in the relics of the lacustrine dwellings how lived our forefathers before the dawn began. They will marvel at our manners if they take some ladies' fictions for gospel truth about us.

The remaining copies—preserve them while you can, unless indeed they be what Charles Lamb called biblia abiblia; railway novels, birth-day-books, and the like—will fade away, will light the fire, and wrap the parcels of generations to come. The best use is that to which many unsalable books are put at once, they are "wasted," that is, are sent to the mill, ground up, pulped down, and made again into paper for

fresh books and newer readers 3

ROYALTY, OR HALF PROFITS.

From the Publishers' Circular, April 16, 1883.

When he [Mr. Paul] reaches the next stage, and the book is written, the publisher-essayist describes the possible modes of getting it into print and before the public, and here he abandons picturesque and semi-poetic English, and becomes practical and business-like. Mr. Paul's vote is given in favor of what is known as the "royalty system;" and he declares, without hesitation, against

*No! no! Mr. Paul, you are wrong. Printed waste is not used by the best paper-makers, at any rate it is never used for making paper for high-class books,—Brit, and Col. Printer.

the system of "half profits," as "misleading and unsatisfactory," and says "it should never be employed." His argument for the royalty system runs thus : "The author assigns the book to the publisher, taking, by agreement, so much on each copy sold, either from the first or after a certain reserved number of copies, or on each edition; but these modifications do not affect the principal arrangements, by which the publisher takes the risk, and the profits are divided in a definite specified manner." (Mr. Paul overlooks the fact that there may be no profits, in which case the publisher will have paid the author royalty in addition to all the other expenses; if the royalty system is to prevail it should not arise until the absolute costs of production have "If the book have any perfirst been covered.) manent value, and is likely to run to edition after edition, this is by far the fairest way. For take a book, say, like a scientific treatise, or a school-book, requiring revision from time to time, of which the author sells the copyright, and after a couple of years, on a new edition being required, a complete revision is needed. But without a further payment, the author does not care to revise that on which he has now no interest; if the book sells, the publisher's temptation is great not to bring it up to the highest standard; therefore, the ideally excellent arrangement is one by which both are interested in making the book always complete by fresh revisions." Having, as he considers, established his case for the royalty system, Mr. Paul utters his anathema on the "half profits" system without any argument, and simply declares judicially that "it is misleading and unsatisfactory, and should never be employed." This mode of happy despatch may be sufficient for some minds, but as it is a very important matter and largely affects the arrangements of authors with publishers, it seems to us to deserve a little more consideration than our essayist gives to it. The royalty system may possibly be preferable in certain cases, but we fail altogether to see why Mr. Paul should so emphatically condemn the "half profits" system as an alternative. On his own showing, the royalty plan is to be adopted where the publisher is willing to "take the risk;" but there are obviously many books, which may, perhaps, prove to be "true books," where the publisher would not take the risk, but where he might be willing to share evenly in risk and profit with the author. In such cases why should the system of "half profits" be stigmatized as "misleading and unsatisfactory"? This is, in effect, the practical issue raised by Mr. Paul's article from the publishers' point of view, and in the face of the recent controversies in the Athenaum and elsewhere, on the dealings of publishers with authors, it is important that, before a method of book production which largely prevails is adjudged by a publisher to be unworthy of adoption, we should have some good reasons for so describing it.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

G. W. Curtis in the May Harper's.

How often has the Easy Chair assured the incredulous writer of poems, or essays, or tales, or sketches of travel, or any of those papers which are the life of a magazine, or of the books which are the prosperity of publishers, that editors are not malignant Quilps who delight to stick forks in the eyes of unresisting wooden figures, and that it is not of publishers that the rhyme is written, "Fee, faw, fum," nor is the word

Englishman in the rhyme meant to describe the author whose bones the grisly ogre-publisher yearns to grind to make his bread. Yet the tradition is very tenacious, that like luxuriant princes who fed on ortolans, so publishers fatten upon the brains of authors.

Doubtless many a young poet gnaws his heart, reflecting that publishers conspire not to print his songs, or that the public conspires not to read them. His book is not printed or it is not read. He is therefore the victim of a bitter

wrong. How much better is his verse than that of the others whose songs are in all hearts and upon all tongues! It is a cruelly unjust world, thinks the poet, because the editor and the publisher will not own his merit; and he casts a green eye upon the more fortunate who can cajole or corrupt the publisher, and so soar to fame. O poet! said Tennyson to a spiteful

letter,

"Greater than I—isn't that your cry?—
And I shall live to see it.
Well, if it be so, so it is, you know:
And if it be so, so be it."

Will the kind author who cannot - and naturally-receive his MS. back again without a pang, reflect that one half of the books published each year in the United States fail to return their cost, and that one half of the remainder bring no profit, leaving the cost of supporting the publishing machinery of the country to be borne by the publishers' share of the profits

of one fourth of the books issued?

It was only last month that we mentioned how much Washington Irving owed to his publisher, the late George P. Putnam. In a charming letter which Mr. Irving wrote to Mr. Putnam from Sunnyside at Christmas, 1852, he says: "I never had dealings with any man, whether in the way of business or friendship, more perfectly free from any alloy." And this was not because the writer of the letter was a popular author whom any publisher would willingly propitiate, for he adds: "That these dealings have been profitable is merely owing to your own sagacity and enterprise. You had confidence in the continued vitality of my writings, when — had almost persuaded me they were defunct. You called them again into active existence, and gave them a circulation that I believe has surprised even yourself. In rejoicing at their success my satisfaction is doubly enhanced by the idea that you share in the benefit derived from it."

This is a charming glimpse of the relations that may subsist between the author and the publisher, and it disposes of the theory that they are natural enemies. What Irving says in this pleasant letter to his publisher many What Irving says an author could say also from his own experi-But it is none the less true that authors and in this day of magazines their name is legion-do often feel that they are greatly wronged by publishers, and that the business of publishing books and magazines is conducted by favoritism, and envy, hatred, and all un-charitableness. But the business of publishing and editing, like all other business to be profitable, must be conducted upon business principles, and such principles do not permit the publishing of dull books merely because they were written by personal friends of the publishers, nor the acceptance of articles for magazines because they are the work of the editor's cronies. The fresh genius, the new

writer, who shall outstrip Dickens and charm more sweetly than Longfellow, is the hope and anticipation of editor and publisher, and you young sir or madam, with your modest manuscript, are you not, probably, the celestial visitant long awaited, and now newly alighted

upon the planet?

The Publishers' Weekly.

But the test of your claim upon a publisher is the probability of your public recognition. You have no right to ask him to pay for the printing and publication of a book which nobody will buy. You may be a great poet or a great prophet - even Wiggins himself - but that does not authorize you to levy upon your neighbor's purse. If your neighbor, being a merchant, decides that he must lose his money should he publish your book, as a good merchant he will decline to publish it. It would be as foolish for him to insist that you should give him money upon the pledge of something that you thought to be valueless as for you to make a similiar demand upon him. As a shrewd merchant he will publish your work on the best terms he can make with you if he sees his advantage in it, and as an honorable merchant he will strictly observe his bargain with you.

The "Fee-faw-fum" theory holds, however, that publishers are less honorable merchants than others; and some honorable publishers, the sons of Irving's friend Putnam, have just is-sued a manual of "Authors and Publishers" which is full of valuable information for all authorsand writers who have no practical experience of publishing and publishers. This ignorance produces an immense loss of time to authors, editors, and publishers, and this little manual clears up much misunderstanding and apparent mystery. It will show the suspicious writer that editors greatly prefer to find his offering all that he believes it to be, and that publishers are not constantly devoted to out-witting authors. It spreads before the "in-tending author" the copyright laws, and it fills him with information concerning contracts of every kind, and the details of the manufacture of books. It enlightens him, also, upon the operation of a just international copyright, demonstrating that the present situation is a discrimination against the American author. is, in fact, a most instructive manual, and the fact that it proceeds from a publisher, and is, of course, entirely trustworthy, should do some-thing to disarm the suspicion in which that hapless personage is held.

The letter of Irving to which we have alluded is printed in fac-simile in this little manual, which frankly acknowledges the traditional ill repute among authors of the publishing craft. But, as the writer of the manual suggests, it is the authors who tell the story. The publisher might say with the rueful lion that his side is not heard, and that if the case were truly stated it would be seen that the interests of authors and publishers are a common business interest, and that much of the suspicion and trouble arises from the forgetfulness or contempt upon the part of authors of the fact that the relation is a business and not a sentimental relation. The authors of school-books, who generally do not take a sentimental view, are usually satisfied with their publishing connections, and the very fact that a successful school-book maker usually receives large revenue from his work sharpens his per-

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ceptions in dealing with business men. Their approval is a credential which should satisfy other dealers; and not the least excellence of this manual of "Authors and Publishers" is the emphasis which it lays upon the truth that an author, when dealing with a publisher, is for that occasion a merchant trader.

ÉDITIONS DE LUXE.

From the New York Times, April 8.

THE art of book-making in the United States gives outward sign of a new and peculiar phase in its development. Following an example set in England—though derived originally by England from France and there modified—we have begun the manufacture of books after that exceptional and striking pattern to which has been given the sometimes anomalous name of édition de English publishers of late years have been eagerly pushing forward such editions. They made a signal effort in behalf of them five years ago with the works of Thackeray. They followed the Thackeray with a Dickens, the Dickens with a Fielding, the Fielding with a Richardson, and their most recent effort-also their most feeble-of which we have heard, is a Miss Austen. Soon after the Thackeray was published the price of copies advanced rapidly. Of course the number of copies had been limited, hence the more copies the publishers sold the scarcer became the copies that remained. Some hundreds of dollars, we believe, were asked at the start for the Thackeray; some hundreds more are asked now. By and by, when a copy goes to the auction desk, a crazy collector may be found who is willing to pay still other hundreds.

Copies of these editions of course speedily found their way into this country, for what English publisher would now make a venture of such magnitude-or any magnitude, for that matter-without reckoning on his American market? The Thackeray and the Dickens sold sufficiently well here; the Miss Austen sufficiently ill, we hope, for it was a shamefully bad edition to bear its luxurious name, in its reddish brown ink, indifferently good paper, and weak illustrations. And now we have in preparation éditions de luxe of our own authors, beginning, as was proper, with our chief master of prose Nathaniel Hawthorne, who is being published in nobly large print, charmingly white Holland paper of large size, and bound enduringly in chaste covers. Only three hundred copies of him in this form were to be had, the price \$72 per copy, but ere the first two volumes of the twelve were ready every one of the three hundred had been subscribed for, and the price went up to something like \$96-where it is now it is perhaps unnecessary to say, but somewhere above an even hundred we will venture to put Shrewd booksellers foresaw their chance with this Hawthorne. They bought outright ten or twenty or thirty copies-in some cases all they could get-and then quietly packed them away in their cellars or their lofts, waiting for better days. Not a copy, it is said, have these shrewd booksellers yet sold, nor will they sell a copy till the expected high-water mark has been reached. Already might they make on a three months' investment a handsome per cent-at least 333 but they will not sell. Lucky, indeed, were the collectors who subscribed early, for already in the condition of the market they have their reward. But another chance awaits the book-sellers, or soon will await them, and the collectors should take early warning. There is in preparation an édition de luxe of Emerson, and by Autumn it will be finished. But here the shrewd publisher who has packed away his Hawthorne may be somewhat less anxious to buy and pack away, for of the Emerson there will be five hundred copies, and the popularity of Emerson is probably inferior to that of his wide-famed townsman. Still, the five hundred copies will sell without effort, just as the Hawthorne three hundred have sold.

Opinions of the English éditions de luxe have not been unanimously favorable. It has even been denied that they are éditions de luxe in the true meaning of those words. The illustrations were sometimes ancient plates printed on India paper to deceive the unpracticed eye, and the form of the volumes was not always convenient for Punch made a vain and painful efthe hands. fort to read them, now on his bended knees erect before the open volume, now on all fours, and now flat on the back. The effort was always in vain. A large book is not necessarily unreadable. The time was when all books were large. Bayle was never anything but a large book, and Bayle has had readers by the thousand in every age. To read with comfort large books implies the knowing how to read them. They certainly cannot be read on a railway train or on the piazzas of summer hotels. An édition de luxe, however, is not intended to be read. It is to be looked at and admired and, like beauty in the abstract, is its own excuse for Any other view of the subject is worthy only of pure and uncompromising utilitarians. Of the American editions it could with less rea-son be said than of the English that they are physically unreadable. One can hold them in the lap and they will lie open without breaking their backs. Some of them ought to go to England, if for no other reason, at any rate to teach the English that books can be bound in cloth and still have firm backs.

There is a point in morals about éditions de luxe. They are scarce books, but artificially scarce, not naturally or historically. The "Valdarfer Boccaccio," or the "Dolet Rabelais," is scarce because the wear and tear of time and neglect have destroyed all the copies that were printed, except a precious few. So is Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales" (Vol. I., 1837) a scarce book. Few copies were ever printednot because the publishers wished to send the price up, but because the publishers could sell only a few copies at any price whatever. The édition de luxe of Hawthorne would be a common edition if the public desire for it was the only limit to the extent of its circulation. But it is scarce for the reasons that make Haw-thorne's "Fanshawe" scarce. He would not let the public have all the copies of "Fanshawe" it wanted. For private reasons he put out of the way all the copies he could lay his hands on. He thus made it one of the scarcest books in American literature, but the reasons for its scarcity are artificial. Any book in that way can be made scarce. By such means an édition de luxe is made scarce. And to this has bibliomania now come. As if tired of hunting for books naturally scarce, we go deliberately to work to This is quite manufacture scarce books. worthy of our steam-engine age, which nothing